THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 76. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing.

The Home of the Babies.

Practical Aspect of the Woman Question

A Rival to Miss Dickinson.

Fisk, Jr., Tilton, and Collier.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

A REVEREND BIGAMIST.

The Latest Ministerial Scandal—A Clergyman With Four Wives—His Trial Before a Church Council.

A short account of some startling facts which have come to light in regard to Rev. James Debois, pastor of the Baptist church at Schuylersville, Saratoga county, New York, has been published. The Troy *Times* gives the following history of the scandal:—The reverend gentleman claims to have been a very wicked and dissipated man during the earlier part of his life. The history of his first marriage is involved in great obscurity. In fact, all that is known about it is from his own confession to his third wife, which is to the effect that he became weary of his first spouse and sent her off with a tin peddler, who kindly took her off his hands. It has not yet appeared as to whether he received any exchange in tin or not.

Soon after he married his second wife, a very estimable lady, and the daughter of a Judge in the western part of New York. According to his own confession he soon killed his second wife by drunkenness, neglect, and hard usage. During this time he became converted and entered upon the ministry in the Baptist church. Henceforth his walk seems to have been "slandicular." At Wellsville, Allegheny county, he was accused of an intrigue with a Mrs. Jones. This place became too torrid for him, and he went from there to a charge in Canada. He was soon accused of indiscreet conduct, and after getting his charge into a perfect broil of dissension he left.

He then enlisted in the army. Soon after enlisting thoughts of sweet Helen Weller led him to seek a divorce from his abandoned wife, and a divorce-broker lawyer in New York was set at work to secure it. During the pendency of the proceedings Debois says he received a letter from his attorney stating that he had received a letter from a brother of the wife announcing her death. This was a great blow to him, of course, but he found early consolation in a marriage with Helen Weller.

Not long after he was settled over the Sixth Street Baptist Church of New York city. Rumors of these peccadilloes followed him there, and he was induced thereby to peaceably resign that charge. He then came to the present "seat of war"—Schuylerville. His black record soon leaked out here also, and affairs finally culminated in his trial by a council of four Baptist clergymen, which is now in progress. The abandoned wife (who did not die after all) and his oldest son, now twenty-six years old, are both present, ready to confront him and swear to the injuries which he has done them. Full proof of most of the facts here stated will be adduced on trial. Mr. Debois is bold and defiant, and claims that he can put to rout all his accusers. Eminent counsel have been retained on each side, and a most extraordinary church trial will probably be had. The village is in a perfect ferment over it. The church is sadly divided over the matter, although the friends of the accused are very few, notwithstanding his great ability and the ingenuity of his defense. A criminal prosecution for bigamy seems imminent, and great events are at hand.

ROMANCE.

A Cheap Music Box and the New York Union League.

A New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes as follows:—

In the interior of Tennessee one of the most fashionable of the New York pictorials found its way. In its advertising columns was a notice that in Broadway a first-class musical box could be purchased for the low price of $5. This advertisement attracted the attention of a spirited Tennessee lady. Unable to buy a piano, the next best thing was a music box. She sent to the house in New York, cutting out the notice, and ordered the instrument to be sent by express, C. O. D. In due time a letter was received declining to fill the order. There were so many dishonest people in the country, the letter said, who ordered goods and when they were sent refused to take them, thus throwing the express charges on the house, that a rule had been adopted to send no goods unless money accompanied the order—not much, but enough to secure the paying of the expenses. The price of the instrument was $5. The whole could be sent or any part of it. The lady mailed $1, and in due time the instrument arrived per express, with the bill, $5—$1 credit, $4 due—seventy-five cents express charges, all of which was duly paid. On unpacking the box a little pewter whistle was found inside, such as children play on with the mouth, worth about ten cents. The victimized lady placed all the papers together, and, with a spirited letter that would have done credit to the intensest female Rebel in the war, sent them to General Kennedy, Superintendent of Police. He knew that the parties could not be found at the place addressed; so he put a watch over the Post Office, tracked the tricksters to their den, and demanded and received back all the money, which was sent to the victim in Tennessee. A reply soon came back full of gratitude, and with some statements about the sufferings of the woman herself in the Union cause during the war. Her statements were confirmed by a letter from the Postmaster. This correspondence was taken by General Kennedy to the Loyal League Club. It was read amid great applause, and it was unanimously decided to send to the loyal widow in Tennessee, on behalf of the Loyal League, a music-box such as she thought she had purchased. A fine one, for $50, was selected. When the importer knew the destination he deducted one-half. John Hoey franked the instrument to its destination. The letter in acknowledgment of the receipt contained a graphic account of the astonishment of the people in the South that a lady "in the back woods of Tennessee" could get justice done her in New York, and that a New York official could be a gentleman, a Union man, and a man of honor at the same time.

AN AFFECTING SCENE.

Rev. Robert Laird Collier and His Chicago Congregation.

At the conclusion of the regular services at the Church of the Messiah, Chicago, on Sunday last, Rev. Robert Collier addressed his congregation, saying, in substance, that on Monday evening would occur the annual sale of pews, and a new year in the history of the church would begin. This, then, was the proper occasion for him to announce to his brethren that he had under consideration a "call" from the congregation of Unity Church, Boston, to take charge of that society. The call was a very pressing one, and, though he had not fully made up his mind to abandon his Chicago people, yet he was not ready to give a negative reply to his Boston friends. He then sat down, whereupon several members of the congregation arose and appealed to him, in eloquent terms, to remain in Chicago. Half the congregation were in tears, and a more affecting scene is seldom witnessed. Mr. Collier could not resist this "home" thrust. Springing to his feet, he exclaimed that under no consideration would he leave Chicago; his mind was made up, fully and irrevocably. He would live and die with them. And then there was "joy unconfined" in that congregation. The people could scarcely contain themselves; where sadness had but a moment before reigned supreme there was now sunshine and happiness. Tears of disappointment and anguish gave way to tears of joy and good will. Mr. Collier pronounced the benediction, and then such hand-shaking and congratulations followed as to convince him that he had not made a mistake in concluding to remain at the head of the Church of the Messiah.

MADAME PARQUA.

Glowing Pen Picture of a Sable Rival of Anna Dickinson.

A Cincinnati reporter thus delivers himself:—

Madame E. C. L. Parqua, who lectured last night at the Temple, was born on the Island of Hayti. Her father was a Carib Indian of Hayti, and her mother a negress of Madagascar. She therefore unites in herself the blood of two races and of two hemispheres. Her father was a sea captain, and commanded a vessel in the African trade. He saw a comely young negress at Madagascar, and, becoming smitten with her charms, took her home with him and made her his wife. A few days after giving birth to her first child she died. Mrs. Parqua's father was killed in one of the revolutions of the country, and the lecturer is the last of her family.

Mrs. Parqua is apparently about twenty-five years of age, a widow, and about the size of Miss Anna Dickinson. She somewhat resembles Miss Dickinson in the earnest vehemence of her manner, but the black sister has a more musical voice than the white one, and is more of a natural orator. In complexion, she resembles a "Cuba Six"—a dark olive, clouded in spots. She has a wealth of very black and glossy hair (not wool) which curls like the tendrils of a vine, and hangs over the back brain in a tangled yet graceful mass, forming a huge natural waterfall. The high cheek bones and straight nose proclaim the Carib blood, while the large mouth and prominent teeth are derived from Africa.

The lady was arrayed in a fashionable robe of changeable silk of orange and green, which well suited her complexion. The sleeves came a little below the elbow, and, being wide at the bottom, allowed the frilled undersleeve to be seen. She wore a very large lace collar, fastened at the front with a yellow bow, and her waist was encircled by a yellow ribbon. Her feet were encased in thick soled leather shoes, and her dress trailed behind, after the style of Miss Anna Dickinson, but not so stiff. A chemise with heavy frills at the bottom and a petticoat of red flannel were occasionally visible. Like Miss Dickinson, she spoke without notes, and used no desk or table. She wore white kid gloves, and spoke with a foreign accent on some words. Her enunciation was clear and distinct, and at times she became quite eloquent when speaking of the wrongs of the black race.

The audience was quite meagre, there being less than a hundred persons in the hall, and these were principally colored, with a small sprinkling of white ladies and three or four white men.

A BUXOM LAWYERESS.

Miss L. Barkalo Becomes a Member of the Western Bar.

The St. Louis *Times* of the 26th inst. says:—

The strong-minded women who have been incessantly laboring for years to secure a recognition of their rights are in a measure reaping their reward. The State Senate gave them an engrossing clerk, and the board of water commissioners recently added Miss Clapp to its staff as a clerk in the water rates office. Long before this the Government acknowledged their claims by appointing two ladies—one of them Miss Redella Bates (Mrs. Dr. Fischer)—a notary public. Yesterday Judge Knight travelled a long distance in the path of progress by issuing a license as a practising lawyer of the St. Louis bar to Miss L. Barkolo, a student of the St. Louis Law School. This, we are pretty reliably informed, is the first instance of this kind that has occurred in this country, which is undoubtedly the most progressive of all civilized nations in the treatment of the woman question. The Missouri female suffragists should certainly take encouragement in the success of their colaborer.

Miss Barkalo is a native of Brooklyn, New York—as was Miss Bates—and is a woman of more than ordinary ability. Two years ago, after having read Blackstone and other elementary law books, she made application for admission as a student at Columbia College, New York, where she was peremptorily refused. Nothing daunted, however, she came out West and settled in St. Louis, where she was admitted without difficulty to the St. Louis Law School. For eighteen months she had been assiduously devoting her energies to the study of the science, and her fellow students all agree in declaring her by far the brightest member of the class. That there is no question of her ability was shown yesterday at the examination, where she promptly and correctly answered every question propounded to her. Judge Knight, although overflowing with gallantry, gave the lady no quarter. The most abstruse and crudite questions were propounded to the applicant, but not once did the wise judge catch the fair student tripping.

Miss Barkalo is about twenty-two years of age, of a buxom figure, amiable and really intelligent face, and a large and expressive eye. (This is a figure of speech—she has two.) She is now a member of the St. Louis bar, and considerable interest is manifested to witness her maiden effort.

THE HOME OF THE BABIES.

Report of the Sister Directors—436 Babies Already Received.

The parlors of the Foundling Hospital, New York, were more crowded than ever yesterday by beauty and fashion on charitable deeds intent. Over a hundred ladies were present, and the great piles of baby linen brought in and distributed gave evidence of their earnestness in supporting the institution and of their industry. Quite an amount of money that had been donated was also to be seen on the table in front of the lady President.

THE REPORT OF THE SISTER DIRECTORS

showed that 436 babies have up to the present time been taken into the asylum. Thirty-five were found in the basket in the vestibule during the past week. Last Saturday ten were brought in. Some of the new arrivals are evidently but a few days or even hours old. Others who have learned to know their mothers before being transferred to the care of the Sisters, miss them sadly at first and cry piteously all day long.

A DEAD BABY

was yesterday to be seen for the first time on a visiting day. The little waxen corpse, with its hands folded over its breast and holding a bouquet of snowdrops, lay in the little dispensary on the second floor. It was neatly but plainly dressed in a long baby sack of Nainsook muslin. It was a touching sight. Both of the colored babies are dead, much to the regret of the Sisters and the society. The Foundling Aid Society is composed of ladies from all sections and of all nationalities. Protestant, Catholic, Jew or Gentile, whoever possesses a heart touched by the sufferings of those little waifs of humanity, the foundlings, and are willing to contribute their means, time, and influence to their relief, are gladly welcomed.

SOCIAL EQUALITY.

A Louisiana Association Displeased—Action of the North American Turners' Union.

The various Turner Associations of New York, as well as of other parts of the country, are greatly excited over the action of an association in New Orleans with reference to the admission of a colored man to one of their public entertainments.

It appears that the Turner Association of New Orleans held a masquerade ball a few weeks ago, to which Hon. Oscar J. Dunn, Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Louisiana, a colored man, was invited by the committee. Mr. Dunn, availing himself of the invitation, was introduced by the Reception Committee to their room, and afterwards to the ball room. This sorely displeased a large number of the members, and the result was an indignation meeting, held soon afterward, when the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That the Turner Association of New Orleans, as a body, consigners the introduction of Oscar J. Dunn, Lieutenant Governor of the State of Louisiana, by individual members, on the occasion of the masquerade ball held at Turner Hall, in this city, as a crime against itself, likewise as a violation of decency towards the guests and friends present, and as a *quasi* act of usurpation on the part of individuals, in order to represent the Turner Association of New Orleans (for selfish and personal reasons) as a body recognizing and advocating the social equality of races.

Resolved, That, aside from the public insult and the wrong thus enacted, those concerned, in order to serve their own interests, have, by the above act, committed a crime against the Turner Association, by endangering its welfare and existence, throwing discord and discontent into our ranks, and averting from the Turner Association the esteem and support of the public, which it has gained by continued and noble aims.

Resolved, That all those members who participated in the introduction of Oscar J. Dunn to our late ball be brought to account at the next meeting of the officers, and be there treated according to the constitution of the society.

These resolutions are in direct opposition to the platform of the North American Turners' Union, the first plank of which reads as follows:

The North American Turner Union purposes, by uniting all societies standing on the following platform, to assist them in their endeavors for educating their members as men of powerful bodies and free minds, and it is its especial aim to bring, by all means at its command, the endeavor for radical reform in social, political, and religious matters to the correct understanding of its members, and to work for the realization of these reforms and for the equal rights of all men.

The Executive Committee of the Union has therefore taken the matter in hand, and demanded an explanation from part of the New Orleans Turnverein, concerning its resolutions. Should the explanation be unsatisfactory, the result will be the expulsion of the offending association.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

Sinking of a Flat Boat—A Man and his Wife Drowned

The *Courier-Journal* (Louisville, Ky.), of Monday last, says:—

A most distressing accident, resulting in the drowning of a man named Gilbert Stewart and his wife, occured in the Youghiogheny river, opposite Coultersville, on Saturday night. Stewart and his wife had been at Coultersville, stopping with Mr William Beveridge, a relative, which is some seven miles above McKeesport, and in company with two men, named Byron Malone and Harry Jacobs, started for their home on the opposite side of the river. They took passage in a rudely-constructed scow of scarcely sufficient capacity for three persons.

After they had proceeded some distance the boat commenced leaking, but the occupants decided to continue on their course towards the opposite shore. The parties who were not rowing endeavored to keep the boat afloat by constant bailing, but despite their most energetic efforts the water gained on them rapidly. The night was quite dark and the occupants of the boat becoming bewildered lost their way, and finally the leaky craft, after being kept afloat for about an hour, sank. Two of the men narrowly escaped drowning, but succeeded in reaching the shore. While Mr. Stewart was endeavoring to rescue his wife both were drowned. Search was made for the bodies and the river was dragged in the vicinity of the sad occurrence, but they have not yet been discovered. Mr. Stewart was a coal miner by occupation, and had been in this country but a short time. Three small children are made orphans by this sad occurrence.

SHOCKING.

A Man Ground Up in a Phosphate Mixing-tub.

About 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning a young man named William Briner, about twenty-four years of age, employed at the bone-mill of Miller & Smith, beyond the Reading Rolling-mill, met with a horrid death by being ground up in the phosphate mixing-tub. The tub is of wood, about five feet in diameter and two and a half feet high, and an upright shaft, supplied with a number of iron arms, revolves in the centre, making some twenty-five revolutions a minute. The machine is situated in the second story of the mill. Briner and a carpenter were engaged in cleaning it out at the time of the accident, and the deceased had got inside of the tub for this purpose, when by some mischance the belting was shifted from the loose pulley on which it was running, starting the shaft and instantly killing Briner, whose body was terribly mangled, nearly all his bones being broken. So tightly was the body wedged in the machine that it required a considerable length of time to extricate it. The man who was with Briner at the time did not seem to be able to give any cause for the accident, but it was probably the result of carelessness. He also narrowly escaped being caught in the machinery.

GENERALITIES.

James Fisk, Jr., Defeated.

A meeting of the Board of Officers of the 9th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Brigadier-General Varian presiding, was held last evening, for the purpose of electing a colonel to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General John H. Wilcox. The candidates for the position were Lieutenant-Colonel Braine, of the 9th Regiment, and James Fisk, Jr., of Erie notoriety. The polls were opened at 7 o'clock, and the officers proceeded to a ballot with the following result:—Lieutenant-Colonel Braine, 13; Fisk, Jr., 9. Lieutenant-Colonel Braine was accordingly declared elected.

A Card Extraordinary.

To the American People, Greeting:—

I am commissioned to procure the name and address of every person in the United States who takes a friendly interest in Woman's enfranchisement. In order to compile this roll of honor, I hereby request every such person, immediately on reading this announcement, without waiting long enough to forget or neglect it, to take pen and ink, write the name and address legibly, and forward the same to me by mail, postage paid—a trifling cost which you will not begrudge to a good cause.

Anybody sending in one envelope all the names in a family, a village, or association will render a helpful service. Three thousand American newspapers will oblige a brother editor by generously printing this card in their columns. The purpose of this registration is to know to whom to send important documents. Friends of the cause are urged to respond so simultaneously that their letters shall fly hither like a snow storm. Sign at once. And the day will come when your children and children's children will be proud of the record. Fraternally,

THEODORE TILTON,
Editor of *Independent*, Box 2787, New York city.

—The great "Dictionary of Music" left unfinished by Professor Barbieri has been handed over for completion to Professor Beretta, of Bologna, with whom is associated M. Charles Molossi.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Mysterious Marine Disaster.

The Minnesota Railroad Bonds.

Politics in the West.

Important Naval Information.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON

The Case of Commander Bishop.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The report in the case of Lieutenant Commander Joshua Bishop was heard before the Naval Committee yesterday, and accepted, and the sub-committee directed to prepare a joint resolution to restore Mr. Bishop to his position in the navy. The committee also agreed to restore Lieutenants Leroy and Pendleton, of Baltimore, to the active list.

Our Foreign Relations.

particularly San Domingo and Cuba, were discussed at great length at the Cabinet meeting yesterday, the session being protracted until nearly 4 o'clock. Secretary Fish, of the State Department, was represented by Assistant Secretary Davis.

Naval Affairs.

Ormond Stone and Aaron N. Skinner have been appointed by the Secretary of the Navy aids at the National Observatory, Washington.

The United States fourth-rate screw steamer Nina, recently converted into a torpedo boat, will sail from here in a few days for Newport, Rhode Island, at which place Commander Matthews is in command of the Torpedo Corps. The fourth-rate screw steamers Fortune and Triana, which have been laid up at the Washington Yard for some time, are also to be prepared for torpedo service at Newport, where experiments are constantly being made.

Public Printing.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The House Committee on Printing were this morning investigating the charges against the public printer.

The Coles-Gorham Case.

The Senate caucus committee have concluded an examination of Senator Cole's charges against Secretary Gorham, and will report the statements of both sides without recommendation at an adjourned caucus.

The Funding Bill.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day heard additional arguments against the Funding bill from representatives of national banks. Secretary Boutwell was present.

Vacant Judgeship.

The bill allowing District Judge Watrous, of Texas, to resign on a salary, owing to physical infirmity, and providing for the appointment of another judge in his place, having passed both houses, is now before the President for his signature. Judges Merrill, Sabin, Baldwin, and Walker are applicants through their friends.

FROM THE WEST.

Republicanism in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 30.—A meeting of German Republicans was held last night to take action in regard to the recent nominations by the County Convention. Several speeches were made advocating the forming of a reform ticket for county officers.

The Covington Fire.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—The loss of T. A. Wilson & Co., of Covington, by fire on Monday night, reaches $25,000, on which there was insurance on the stock of $1000 in the Underwriters', of New York, $1000 on the building in the Western, of Buffalo, and $6000 in unknown companies.

General Thomas' Death at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—The flags on the public buildings were displayed at half-mast yesterday, in consideration of the death of General Thomas. The grief here is deep and general.

The Forty-Eight Hour Law.

Judge Matthews made a powerful speech in the United States Circuit Court to-day, in behalf of distillers in the forty-eight hours' fermenting period cases. Henry Stanberry spoke a half hour, and will probably conclude the argument in the cases to-morrow.

The Bible in the Schools.

A movement is on foot here to have a mass meeting in favor of the Bible in public schools this week.

Cincinnati Politics.

Political matters are waxing warm in view of the approaching city election. Voters are showing more independence than usual.

The Repudiated Minnesota Bonds.

CHICAGO, March 29.—A special to the *Tribune* from St. Paul says that the St. Paul *Press* this morning publishes the correspondence between Allen Mellville, of New York, a holder of a portion of the repudiated Minnesota State railroad bonds, and the Hon. B. F. Butler.

Mellville says in his letter that as Minnesota is rich, and won't pay, and won't arbitrate, and won't consent to be sued by the bondholders, there is but one other way—have her sued by another State of the Union. He asks General Butler whether Massachusetts, for the honor of the whole American people, will accept a respectable amount of the bonds for some charitable institution, and make an example of this great Western republic? If she will, he says he thinks he can procure a gift to be made for that purpose.

General Butler says that most probably Massachusetts would accept bonds amounting to one hundred thousand dollars or over for the support of her State charities, and undertake to collect them by suing.

FROM DELAWARE.

Wreck of an Unknown Brig.

LEWES, Del., March 30.—An unknown brig was sunk off Polk's beach, on Sunday afternoon, with her foreyards out of water. It was reported last night that her crew were still in the rigging, unable to get off.

FROM THE WEST.

Pacific Railroad Matters.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—The Directors of the Pacific Railroad Company yesterday elected Hudson E. Bridge, President, and re-elected Thomas McKissock General Superintendent.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad Company has completed its track to Kit Carson, 84 miles west of Sheridan, and 487 miles from Kansas City, and will be pushed forward rapidly to Denver, which point will be reached early in the fall. The telegraph line is being built in advance and will reach Denver next month. A meeting of the stockholders of the above road will be held at Lawrence, Kansas, next week, at which the annual report of the President will be presented.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 30—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 93¾, and for account, 93¾. American securities steady. United States 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 87. Stocks steady. Erie Railway, 21¾; Illinois Central, 116; Great Western, 28¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 30—11 A. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11¼@11¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 30—1:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93¾; for account, 93⅞@93⅝. American securities firm; 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; 1865s, old, 90¾; 1867, 89¾. Stocks quiet; Erie, 21¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 30—1:30 A. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 10¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¼d. California white Wheat, 9s. 3d.; red winter, 8s. 9d.@8s. 10d. Cheese, 71s.

LONDON, March 30.—1:30 P. M.—Linseed Oil, £32 5s.

PARIS, March 30.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes, 73f. 90c.

FRANKFORT, March 30.—U. S. 5-20s opened firm at 92½.

ANTWERP, March 30.—Petroleum opened heavy.

HAVRE, March 30.—Cotton opened quiet.

HAMBURG, March 30.—Petroleum opened quiet.

BREMEN, March 30.—Petroleum opened flat at 6 thalers 61 groats.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Stocks active. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 112¼. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 110¾; do. 1864, do., 109⅛; do. 1865, do., 109⅝; do. do. new, 108¾; do. 1867, 109¼; do. 1868, 109⅝; 10-40s, 106; Virginia 6s, new, 68; Missouri 6s, 92; Canton Co., 64½; Cumberland preferred, 29; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 91½; Erie, 24⅝; Reading, 97½; Adams Express, 60¾; Michigan Central, 119¾; Michigan Southern, 87½; Illinois Central, 140⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 99; Chicago and Rock Island, 119½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 192¾; Western Union Telegraph, 81⅝.

Buffalo Markets.

BUFFALO, March 30.—Cotton quiet at 22½c Flour more active at yesterday's prices. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania, $1 28@1 30. Corn advanced; white, 98c.@$1; yellow, 95@99c. Oats quiet at 55@56c Rye quiet at 95c.@$1 05. Mess Pork firm at $27@27 50. Bacon firm: rib sides, 15c.; clear do., 16c.; shoulders, 12c.; hams, 19@20c. Lard firm at 15½@16c. Whisky firmer at 97@98c.

Foreign Items.

—George Sand has presented the artists of the Odeon with her portrait, bearing this inscription—"1804, date de ma naissance."

—The French Association for suppressing the use of tobacco offers eight prizes for essays on the subject for the year 1871, and it has this year awarded seven medals.

—A police notice has been issued in France informing the public of the danger of using paper colored green with soluble arsenites, and warning the manufacturers that in the event of injury from the poison they will be subject to prosecution.

—Dr. Berthollé, of Paris, records the spontaneous combustion of a woman, aged thirty-seven, who for some time had almost lived on brandy and absinthe; but the combustion was by no means complete, and he does not prove its spontaneous origin.

—The production of a new work by M. Sardou generally brings forth a fresh charge of plagiarism against that indefatigable dramaturge. Madame Ancelot asserts that her husband's drama-vaudeville *Leontine*, played at the Vaudeville in 1831, has supplied the principal scene in *Fernand*, by M. Sardou, now forthcoming at the Gymnase. To this it is replied that M. Sardou took, like M. Ancelot, the idea from the famous "Jacques le Fataliste" of Diderot. Yet another new comedy by M. Sardou has been printed, and will be read at the Palais Royal shortly.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Oxford Street Pavement.

Court of Nisi Prius—Judge Read.

In the case of Peters vs. Johnson & Faunce this Court has granted an injunction restraining the defendants from paving Oxford street.

Acquittals.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

In the case of Mrs. Ada W. Brinkley, who was prosecuted upon the charge of assault and battery upon a little girl whom she had adopted, the defendant, by numerous respectable witnesses, established her good character for peace and quiet, raising the presumption that she was not the kind of person to commit the offense of which she was accused, and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

A colored man was tried for stealing a chicken, but after he had been put to great expense, loss of time, and annoyance, the prosecution failed to make out the shadow of a case, and he was acquitted.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, March 30, 1870.

The market continues amply supplied with funds, both at the banks and in private hands, and it is not without difficulty that remunerative employment can be found for large daily balances. Five per cent. is the usual interest obtained on demand loans, though large sums are occasionally offered at 4½ per cent., with choice collaterals. The business demand shows little improvement from day to day, and there is an entire absence of speculation, both among buyers and sellers. There will be no relief from this apathy until Congress ceases to disturb the equilibrium of trade by the agitation of questions now pending. We quote first-class mercantile paper at 7 per cent. for three or four months' credits.

The gold market is unsettled by idle rumors from Washington relative to the Funding bill, and the premium advanced from 111⅜, at the opening, to about 112⅛ about noon.

Governments followed suit, and prices at noon show a general advance of ⅛@⅛, as compared with last night.

The stock market was only moderately active and prices are steady. City 6s sold at 100¼ for the old bonds and at 102½ for the new. Lehigh gold loan responded to the advance in gold, and sold this morning at 88¼.

Reading Railroad was fairly active, with most of the transactions at 48⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 56⅞; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 55; and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 28¼. 37 was bid for North Pennsylvania Railroad, and 35¼ for Catawissa preferred.

The miscellaneous stock list was quiet, and prices were steady. The only transactions to report were in Mechanics' Bank at 31⅝, and the Penn National at 60¼.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅞@114¼; 5-20s of 1862, 109⅞@110½; do., 1864, 109@109½; do., 1865, 109⅝@109⅝; do., July, 1865, 108½@108¾; do. do., 1867, 109@109¼; 1868, 109½@109⅝; do., 10-40s, 106@106¼; Cur. 6s, 112@112¼. Gold, 112.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅞@114½; do., 1862, 109⅞@110½; do. 1864, 109@109½; do. 1865, 109⅝@109⅝; do. 1867, do. 109@109¼; do. 1868, do., 109⅞@109⅝; 10-40s, 106@106¼; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112@112½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 112@112¼; Silver, 111@112. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $840@850; Central Pacific R. R., $910@920; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $765@770.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; 5-20s of 1862, 110@110¼; do. 1864, 109@109¼; do. 1865, 109¼@109¾; do. do. new, 108¾; do. 1867, 109¼; do. 1868, 109¾; 10-40s, 106; Virginia 6s, new, 68; Missouri 6s, 92; Canton Co., 64½; Cumberland preferred, 29; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 91½; Erie, 24⅝; Reading, 97½; Adams Express, 60¾; Michigan Central, 119¾; Michigan Southern, 87½; Illinois Central, 140⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 99; Chicago and Rock Island, 119½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 192¾; Western Union Telegraph, 81⅝.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, N.Is.	102½	3 sh Penna R. c.	56⅞
$300 City 6s, Old..	100⅛	500 sh Reading...ls.	48⅝
$10000 Am Gold.b10.	112⅛	800 do.ls.	48⅝
$1000 Phil & E 7s..c.	88⅝	300 do..ls.	48⅝
$2000 do.....ls.	88⅝	200 do ..rgkin.	48⅝
$1000 Leh gold L....	88¼	300 do .....ls.	48⅝
$2000 do.....ls.	88¼	100 do.....s30.	48⅝
$1000 Ch & Del 8s...	94½	100 do....	s10.48⅝
10 sh Mech Bank..	31½	100 do.....s45.	48⅝
5 sh Pa Nat Bk...	69½	2200 do .....ls.	48⅜
52 sh Leh Val...ls.	55	500 do.....2d.	48⅜
200 sh Ph & E..b60.		500 do.....b5.	48⅜
lots...	28½		

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111⅝	11·25 A. M.	112⅛
10·15 "	112	11·32 "	112⅛
10·40 "	112⅛	11·42 "	112
10·55 "	112⅛	11·45 "	112⅛
11·20 "	112⅜		

THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The various branches of business in Wall street were again characterized by general dullness. Especially is this remark true of the gold market, which was absolutely quiet and 'flat,' the extreme range in the price being from 111⅝ to 112, both exceptional quotations, as the bulk of dealings occurred at 111⅞@111⅞. The change from the strength of yesterday is due to the decline in rates for exchange. The speculative feeling rather favors an advance, on account of the programme of gold sales for April and the renewed prospects of the defeat of the Funding bill in the House, where, according to the Washington despatches to-day a warm debate was in progress between Secretary Boutwell and the agents of the national banks. In the neutralizing effects of the two influences thus opposed to each other the lower rates for exchange swayed the gold market. Holders of gold had their balances carried for 3, 3½, and 4 per cent.

"There was more inquiry for money and little difficulty was had in procuring five per cent. among the stock houses, although the leading Government houses continued to be supplied at four to five. The activity was felt for a brief time only in the interval of the half hour to the closing of the banks, and was fully met at the higher of the rates above quoted.

"The Government list was strong and active. The improvement was an average of about a half per cent. in the gold bonds. On the other hand, the currency sixes were pressed for sale to exchange for the others, and declined about three-quarters per cent."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, March 30.—The Flour market remains very quiet, with no demand for shipment and only a limited inquiry from the home consumers, who purchased 900 barrels, including superfine, at $4·37½@4·50; $4·62½@4·75 for extras; $5@5·75 for low grade and choice Northwestern extra family; $5@5·50 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5·25@6 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; $6·25@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality; 100 barrels fancy Southern sold at $8·50. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4·62½ per barrel. Prices of Corn Meal are entirely nominal.

There is very little doing in Wheat, but we continue former quotations. Sales of 2400 bushels fair and prime Pennsylvania red and amber at $1·23@1·25. Rye is held at 91@93c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is fair and in good demand. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania and Southern yellow at 98c.@$1; and 500 bushels white at 92c. Oats are unchanged; 2000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 58@58c.

In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 per ton.

Seed—Cloverseed is in demand at the recent advance. 300 bushels sold part at $8·50 and part on private terms. 50 bushels prime Timothy sold at $6·25.

Whisky is steady. Sales of wood-bound at 98c. and 50 barrels iron-bound at 99c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 30

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....47 | 11 A. M.....60 | 2 P. M.....59

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Empire, Nelson, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Concord, Norman, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. brig Bessie, Tower, Cienfuegos, S. & W. Welsh.
Schr B. Bradley, McMonigal, Washington, Repplier, Gordon & Co.
Schr C. H. Molier, Brown, Charlestown, do.
Schr J. C. Henry, Henry, Lynn, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Ida Della Torre, Davis, Fall River, do.
Schr West Wind, Townsend, Providence, do.
Schr H. Blackman, Jones, Warren, do.
Schr Chas. Cooper, Nickerson, Chatham, do.
Schr Ocean Wave, Bryant, Rockport, do.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, 4 days from New Orleans via Havana, with mdse. to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Off the Capes yesterday afternoon, saw a brig unknown, bound in, and bark N. Churchill, from Liverpool; off Brandywine Light, two brigs at anchor; off Fourteen Feet Bank, one brig, bound up; off Bombay Hook, one brig and one schooner, bound up.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Empire, Nelson, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Millville, Renear, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Whitall, Tatum & Co.

Steamer W. Whildin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Orion, Osborne, 14 days from Belfast, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Kate E. Rich, Doughty, 6 days from Rockport, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Mary Haley, Haley, 6 days from Bath, Me., with

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE NEW SOUTH.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"Happy is that people," says a philosopher, "whose annals are dull." He was right; and hence we conclude that the South, in the large view, is doing well. Though afflicted with many thousands of inhabitants who owe more than they can pay, and, of course, complain of hard times—with thousands who can do nothing that is of any use, and thus can find nothing to do—by thousands more who, vainly bemoaning an irrecoverable past, refuse to adapt themselves to the living present, and naturally find it intolerable—the South wears a more cheerful aspect in 1870 than she did in either of the last five years. Though idlers, white and black, still throng her cities and crowd her cabins, she has more people at work to-day than she had at this time in any previous year since 1860; though she has still an immense area of arable land thrown out of cultivation, she will, with a fair season, grow and manufacture far more n 1870 than in any recent year. Her soil is still cheap, but not so utterly unsalable as most of it for years has been; her railroads might be better, but they are more serviceable than of late, and are growing better month by month. If the South can simply go on as she is going for ten years longer, she will be richer and more prosperous than she ever yet has been.

Yet she is not without her remaining scourges; and first among these are her Ku-Klux. These are generally Rebels who kept out of the Confederate armies under one pretext or another, and thus escaped being whipped into good behavior; but some of them were boys, too young to shoulder a musket in 1861-4, but now old enough for malignity and mischief. These malcontents, too cowardly for open rebellion, conspire in secret to make night hideous by masks and cowardly raids on inoffensive negroes, whom they hate, abuse, and rob, because they are free. Though but an insignificant fraction of the Southern whites are Ku-Klux, or give them any positive aid, there must be many who do nothing to expose, denounce, and bring them to justice. All who do not, as well as the masquerading villains they virtually protect, are enemies of the South.

Next in baleful importance are those who deserve the appellation of "carpet-baggers." We do not regard this word as applicable to the thousands of good and true men who have migrated southward since 1864, with honest intent to make their homes henceforth in the South and help rebuild her waste places. We know some of these, and know that they are a blessing to any community of which they form a part. But there is a large class who went South in quest of office, or power, or plunder of some kind, and who have let nothing stand in the way of their greed or their ambition. Had the Southern whites evinced sense enough to say to the blacks promptly and heartily, "You are as free as we are: henceforth your prosperity is identified with ours; we bid you welcome to the rights claimed by us," the carpet-baggers could have done no harm. But the ex-Rebels saw fit to act like fools, with regard not merely to black suffrage, but to black schools, black privileges in public conveyances, etc., etc. If the carpet-baggers have had too much power, they owe it less to the votes of the blacks than the mad folly of the whites. If their power is not yet broken, the Southern whites have mainly upheld it. No rational being can blame the blacks for trusting even unworthy whites who treat them as men rather than those who persist in regarding them as dogs.

Some weeks ago, a great Democratic meeting was held in New Orleans. The principal speaker was ex-Senator Hendricks of Indiana, who urged his hearers to deal henceforth with the blacks wisely and kindly, in view of the fact that they had acquired the right of suffrage, and could not be divested of it. In the face of this excellent advice, the meeting proceeded—after denouncing carpet-bag rule as infamously corrupt and rapacious—to resolve that "the Star-car system" should be revived in New Orleans—that is, that no colored person should henceforth be allowed to ride in any street cars but those expressly set apart for their use! Of course, that was fair notice to every colored voter that he must in no case cast a Democratic ballot, unless he chose to degrade and stigmatize his own race.

Such are the antagonist influences that are mainly responsible for whatever is still deplorable in the condition of the South—the Ku-Klux who scourges, robs, and sometimes kills, inoffensive negroes, being the most flagrant offender; but the carpet-bagger who would use them for his own selfish and often mercenary ends, and the Democrat who would perpetuate a senseless antagonism of races, contributing to the distraction and paralysis of her energies. We trust that all together form a decided minority of her people, while the great majority of all colors are intent on the earliest possible closing of all remaining wounds through the triumph of universal amnesty and the firm establishment of impartial suffrage.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CABINET.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Reports have been current in Washington for some time past that the Hon. Hamilton Fish is about to retire from the State Department. It is said that the only reason is that he desires to do so; and it is certain that General Grant would never dismiss a member of his Cabinet who did not resist any favorite notion of his, and who treated him with politeness. Very likely the report of Mr. Fish's intention is true. The place he holds is not the one he is understood to have coveted. His ambition was to be appointed Minister to England, but the President made him Secretary of State. It was one of the queerest acts of this queer administration.

Mr. Fish is an honest man. He is also a gentleman. His natural disposition is patriotic. He would not intentionally dishonor his country. But he is not competent to direct the policy of a great government in a difficult crisis. It would be as proper to choose General Ben. Butler for Archbishop of Canterbury as to select Hamilton Fish for Secretary of State. However, General Grant did it; and the result is what we see. The administration is weak, cowardly, anti-American, truckling to Spain and bullying Hayti, giving moral support to the Brazilian crusade for the extension of slavery in South America, and with no positive foreign policy anywhere except the jobbing, swindling treaty for the annexation of St. Domingo. Such lack of brains, such sterility of ideas, such total absence of manly spirit, such indifference to American principles, was never seen before in the Government of the United States. And for all this Mr. Fish is justly held responsible.

When Mr. Fish goes, it is probable that Judge Hoar will go also. Two Cabinet ministers from Massachusetts will not answer for a permanent arrangement; and if Mr. Motley should at the same time be required to make way for Mr Fish at London, the Bay State would still have no reason to complain. It is not said Mr. Robeson will also resign, but it would be better for the Republican party if he were also cut adrift. New Jersey has no right to the glory of furnishing the lay figure behind which Admiral Porter mismanages the navy.

What distinguished citizen of New York will be invited to take Mr. Fish's place? Judge Pierrepont would make a brilliant Secretary of State, and he sacrificed $25,000 to carry General Grant's election. Had he given the money to the candidate rather than the cause his chance would be excellent. There is also the Hon. John A. Griswold, lately Republican candidate for Governor; he is a man of character, ability, and courage, and would make a thousand times better Secretary than Mr. Fish; but it is his misfortune to be a decided Republican and a man of polical experience and influence.

Upon the whole, it is impossible to conjecture upon whom the chance will fall of being selected for this great office; and we advise all gentlemen who aspire to such honor to send their papers to Washington without delay. Let us only hope that no man will get the place who has not mind and heart enough to do justice between the ferocious volunteers and slave-traders and the struggling patriots of Cuba.

THE POLICY OF THE PRESIDENT—A NEW CABINET NECESSARY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It is evident the President is not assisted by his Cabinet as he ought to be in the public policy he has marked out for his administration. This is particularly the case in his policy with regard to St. Domingo, Cuba, the West Indies, and our relations with American countries generally. He is a progressive man, he comprehends the destiny of this country, he has those large ideas of the future and grandeur of the republic which the people of his section—the Great West—have, and he desires to extend the power and commerce of the United States in this hemisphere while he remains in office. Hence the treaty which he has made for the annexation of St. Domingo, the project for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and the other steps he is taking to make this republic the dominating power over the American continent and in American affairs. The acquisition of St. Domingo and the Darien Canal are the initial steps, the *points d'appui*, to use a military term, for controlling the political condition and trade of Cuba and the rest of the Antilles, as well as of the Central and South American States. Looking at the position, growth, power and interest of this great republic, the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea should be and must become, in a political and commercial point of view, American lakes. The first Napoleon said once, we believe, that he would make the Mediterranean a French lake, and General Grant has probably, some such idea with regard to the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. To narrow-minded and local politicians this might appear somewhat visionary; but any one who will contemplate the greatness, growth and destiny of the United States, must admit that it is the idea of a far-seeing statesman and patriot.

Taking this as the policy of General Grant, we can see why he would prefer to purchase Cuba to leaving the question of future annexation or of an independent State on our border an open one. In the event of the insurrection being successful, the leaders of the Cubans might desire an independent existence to gratify their own ambition or prejudice of race; might, in fact, attempt to affiliate with European powers, or to throw the commercial advantages of their country into the hands of these powers. At any rate, the political conditions and relations of Cuba with the United States might become as troublesome a question as that of the Spanish possession of the island has been for a long period. The President desires the freedom of the Cubans, and believes, no doubt, that the possession of St. Domingo by the United States must tend to dispossess Spain of her American colonies, as well as to make all the West Indies independent of Europe. General Grant saw in the French occupation of Mexico and the European imperial experiment there the difficulties this country might be subject to if the status of American territories should remain undetermined. His idea is America for the Americans, and his object is to avoid every chance of future complications by establishing the supremacy of the United States in all affairs pertaining to this hemisphere.

But in this broad and comprehensive policy he requires a Cabinet that can understand and assist him. The Secretary of State, whose business it is especially to attend to such matters, does not sympathize with the President nor enter into his views. He means well, probably, and is a highly respectable gentleman. Nor is he without ability and experience; but he belongs to another school of politics. He is too conservative and timid. He is not progressive, like the President, and has no idea of the destiny of this country. Besides, he is under the influence of Mr. Sumner, who, from his position as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs and his assumption, has become a dictator in all international matters. Mr. Sumner is selfish, and looks only to his own interests, fame, or peculiar notions, just as our New York leading politicians are looking in the trouble they have created at Albany about the city charter. His selfish idea, like theirs, is to sacrifice everything, yes, the best interests of the country, to gratify personal ambition and feeling. How, then, can Mr. Fish, while under the influence of this man and while governed by his contracted conservative notions, either serve the President or represent the country?

The President will have to change his Cabinet in order to carry out his policy. He may not like to do this, for he is kind-hearted and not disposed to extreme measures unless compelled to take them. In this respect he is like Mr. Lincoln. But ought not Mr. Fish to resign to relieve the President from embarrassment and to serve his delicacy? The Secretary must see that he is in the way. Will he not gracefully retire? The honor conferred upon him already ought to be sufficient to satisfy his ambition. Whether he voluntarily retires or not, the time is not far off when General Grant will have to reorganize the Cabinet. The present one is weak and sectional. With the restoration of the South some one should be taken from that part of the country. Such a man, for example, as General Orr, of South Carolina. With his large experience, thoroughly national views and great ability, he would be a valuable Cabinet Minister at the present time. His appointment, too, would go far to heal our sectional difficulties. For Secretary of State, in place of Mr. Fish, the President could not do better than appoint Senator Morton. He, like the President, is liberal, comprehensive in his ideas, and a statesman. There is perhaps no public man more suitable for that position at the present time than he is. Other changes may be necessary, and it would be well probably to reorganize the Cabinet thoroughly, but a change in the State Department is imperative. The President must have a Cabinet that will be in accord with him and that will carry out his policy.

MOZART'S "DON JUAN."

If, as Fetis remarks, the *Idomeneo* of Mozart be the basis of all the music of the present day, *Don Juan* lies as the centre of all human intelligence with regard to operatic writing not only in this day but for all other days. It is possible that there may be operas more pleasing to the ear than Mozart's *Juan*, more passionate to the heart, tinged with a deeper personal sorrow, displaying more of the controversial schools in composition—but never again can there be such a romantic, innocent-hearted description of the denial of the infinite life and the humiliation of the present as seen in Mozart's portraiture of the scenes in *Don Juan*. Professor Ruskin, in considering it the greatest prostitution of the greatest musical genius that has ever yet appeared upon earth, has judged hardly and harshly of the poor composer. He was not in the situation of Meyerbeer, and the *Bertram* of Meyerbeer is not the *Juan* of Mozart. Mozart lived by his pen; and when the Viennese publisher told him that unless he could write in a more popular style, he would buy no more manuscript of him, the prompt reply of the artist told of both his necessity and his honesty—"Then I had better starve and go to destruction at once." He was never in the position to choose his subjects; but the facts to be described, if not in unison with his disposition, never affected his artistic power. He saw that great things in art often failed from want of an admixture with the lower and meaner circumstances of life, and he accepted the combination, but not with any intention that it should circumscribe or debase the action of his own great heart. *Don Juan* was with him at first a necessity, and afterwards a deliberate choice, but he knew his own powers and instincts. He had to paint the true reprobate—one who was never sorry for anything he did and never intended to be; repentance was a word cut out of his dictionary; and when the "Stone-Ghost" cried out, "Repent," and the serving man joined in the entreaty, he could see nothing to repent of. Mozart had no sympathy in such a creed, his temperament and emotional tendencies were altogether opposed to it, and in the affluence of perfect artistic power, he well knew he could reveal it. This great artist, who could write to his father and say, "I never lie down in bed without thinking I may never see another day, but I have no fear, for death alone fulfils the real design of life, and is the key of true happiness," cannot be considered as prostituting his genius when painting in all the intensity of burning passion the impotent struggle and nothingness of such a creed as the libertine's.

The great charm of the opera is the innocent way in which Mozart conceives and treats every incident. Is it something about love—*Zerlina*, *Donna Anna*, or even *Elvira?* Then comes forth the strong tenderness of affection—the man who sends a "million of kisses" to his wife—and he instantly weaves a little scene of true, honest feeling, a chapter in human life, sweet and solemn, as coming from one who holds certain belief in the purity of woman and in the faith of man. In the "Batti, batti," and the "Vedrai carino" of *Zerlina*, there is as much of the true spiritual life—the infinite existence—of maiden affection, as in the larger framed songs of *Donna Anna* and her lover *Ottavio*. Haydn could not realize anything of this kind, but he appreciated keenly the power he himself failed in, when he remarked, "It is the affecting emotion, the deep musical intelligence, that makes Mozart the greatest composer living." Meyerbeer could not do it; indeed, the only bit of feeling shown in the *Bertram* is when the poor wretch (in the recitative) reflects it is all of no use, for he is irrecoverably damned. Even in the case of *Leporello*, Mozart's good heart makes the servant show a true affection for his master when in real affliction and danger. The Ghost asks *Juan* to come and sup with him; "No, no, don't," is the instant answer of the joker of jokes, and he is as earnest as the marble visitant in his prayer for sorrow and amendment on the part of the disappearing hero. And, amid the heartless fun and merriment created out of the woes of the poor abandoned and half-demented lady, *Leporello* drops in with lovely tunes of melody sympathetic of her melancholy, and marvellously advantageous to the expression of the situation. It was Mozart's mission to reform the musical drama; he felt this, and made it the object of his life; all his thoughts were dependent on this condition of his mind, and gave him that high tone and advancing impulse which mark all he did. The only *Don Juan* to match that of Mozart is the "Juan" of Lord Byron; but then the two lie at the opposite points of the compass. Lord Byron in his "Don Juan"—a work of enormous power—is describing himself. Mozart, like the poets of the golden age, describes the cruelty and injustice of the libertine as a scene on the dark side of human nature which has come to him to be dealt with as a thinker and artist, and manifests by his individual mode of treatment his power to realize the position, and yet look down upon it as one placed immeasurably beyond its sphere and influence. As with Byron, Don Juan is always Byron, so with Mozart, whatever is going on, Mozart is foremost, and therefore there never is anything very bad; for so great an optimist is he that he tries to reform the unreformable and never stays to reason upon the improbability of the attempt. *Don Juan's* duet with *Zerlina*, "La ci darem," is a genuine bit of real feeling; there is no hard-heartedness in him now, although, unlike Faust, he does not care a bodkin for the girl. *Faust* does love *Margaret*, but *Juan* is not in this case with *Zerlina*, and yet no interpreter of *Faust* has ever put so much real love-song into his mouth as Mozart pours out of the lips of the professed deceiver.

The opera failed at Vienna, being badly mounted, badly rehearsed, badly played, badly sung, and worse understood. In fact, it was incomprehensible, and people said Mozart must re-write it, for it satisfied no one. The *Axur*, a new opera by Salieri, succeeded against it. Mozart declined changing any part of his work, and congratulated the public on their preference for Salieri—ugly music to ugly men; rubbish to rubbish. Mozart was beyond their habitual train of thought. Salieri was not. The Viennese publisher was no doubt right, and Mozart had shot over the heads of the profession and the general public. That he died a few years after and was buried in the pauper burial-ground between a huckster and midwife, and at an expense of about twenty shillings, and without a friend to follow him to the grave, are very significant facts as to the state of music in his day in Vienna, and the dog's life he must have led. The magnificent sestet, the grand finales, the supernatural recitatives for ghost and hero, were all too big for singers, players, and audience. Mozart had done with true passionate love in unusual and unconventional forms; he had realized its grace and beauty, its exaltation and refinement; he had put into the drama what the poet had never dreamt of; he had never stayed his hand, or stinted his imagination; never sacrificed aught to timid or prudential motives; thought little or nothing of public opinion; had gone beyond his art into the divine regions of the heart and the imagination—and the public declined to follow, preferring the material life, and abjuring all new desires, and reforming aspirations. Mozart had aimed to go beyond himself, and he had done so; it was an unnecessary effort, an indulgence not to be forgiven. So he passed to more symphonies and other operas; saving himself from starvation by composing dances and impromptus and short pieces for people who could not play. As was said of Beethoven, Mozart in his latter days had become unintelligible, an error he endeavored to correct in his *Magic Flute*, by the introduction of the comic element in a more Tentonic shape, and with the realism of a ring of bells. The attributes of the old Egyptian philosophy—endurance, gentleness, charity, self-denial, and heavenly contemplation, required a strong saccharine sop, and Mozart added the sop with good-will and without stint.

The superb casts of the *Don Juan* have long made the opera a great favorite, although long after its first presentation in England (1817), the Italian troupe fought shy of its great difficulties. The lady singers disliked the fetters of the orchestral accompaniments; but all such dislikes have long since passed away. The advance of the "Pobert" made the "Juan" easy to all, and Meyerbeer placed Mozart and his opera in the place he will ever occupy. There is nothing like a comparison between differences, especially when there is lavish luxury of genius on the one hand, opposed only against hard, dry, and painstaking mechanism on the other. Mozart had the head, hand, and heart—and, further, the good motive. He was always up to real, passionate heat.—*Dwight's Journal of Music.*

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PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
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No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p5

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Street.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwf

GENUINE OROIDE
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
$12, $15, $20, $25.
We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much.
CHAINS AND JEWELRY.
Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D.
Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charges each way.
JAMES GERARD & CO.,
No. 85 NASSAU STREET (UP STAIRS),
2 28 mwf NEW YORK.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

H. MUHR & SON,
NO. 18 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, etc. etc.
Watchmakers and Dealers will find our stock complete, at prices as low as any in the United States.
Price list sent on application. 3 5 1m*

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street
2 27 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.
TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc.
No. 25 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 6mo

INSURANCE.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.—STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, on the 30th day of December, 1869.

State of New York, County of New York, ss:—

Be it remembered, that on this 21st day of March, A. D. 1870, before the subscriber, a Commissioner in and for the State of New York, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, to take the acknowledgment of deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared HENRY B. HYDE, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and made oath that the following is a true statement of the condition of said Equitable Life Assurance Society upon the 30th day of December, A. D. 1869:—

And I further certify, that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Equitable Life Assurance Society on this day, and am satisfied they have assets safely invested to the amount of Ten Million dollars. That I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the annexed statement, and the same are of the value represented in the Statement. I further certify, that I am not interested in the affairs of said Company.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 21st day of March, A. D. 1870.
(Signed) THOMAS L. TRUNEDLL,
Commissioner for Pennsylvania in New York.

First:—	
Capital stock	$100,000 00
Amount of assessments or instalments on stock paid in cash	100,000 00
Second:—	
The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the company	1,556,081 92
Cash on hand	27 055 95
Cash in Banks, specifying the bank (National Bank of Commerce, Metropolitan National Bank.)	444,735 00
Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission	443,134 89
Amount of Loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	5,716,707 35
Amount of Loans on which interest has not been paid within one year	.....
AMOUNT OF STOCKS OWNED BY THE COMPANY, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value	$1,332,735 65

	Par.	Market value.
U. S. 6s of 1881	$650,000	$772,656 00
" 5-20s	575,150	670,064 65
N. Y. State Stocks	130,000	134,400 00
" City "	189,000	193,500 00
Brooklyn "	136,000	144,160 00
Tennessee 6s	20,000	12,400 00
Virginia 6s	21,800	17,848 00
Alabama 8s	66,000	67,843 00
Sharertown Bonds	10,000	9,900 00

AMOUNT OF STOCKS held by the Company as collateral security for LOANS, with the amount loaned on each kind of Stock, its par and market value

	Par.	Market.	Amount Loaned.
U. S. 5-20s	$160,000	$183,200	$152,500
U. S. 6s of 1881	27,000	31,860	27,000
N. Y. State stocks	10,000	10,900	10,000
Brooklyn City 7 per ct. stock	2,000	2,120	1,800
N. Y. Life and Trust Co.	5,000	10,000	5,000

$9,713,559 82

Interest on investments due and unpaid	.....
Accrued interest not yet due	50,781 51
Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value	.....
Deferred premiums of the year	708,925 00
Premiums due and secured, with interest	12,877 90
Cash deposited with Government of Canada	16,655 19
Office furniture, est	10,000 00
Total assets	$10,510,824 42
Third:—	
Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due	165,000 00
Amount of losses reported to the Company but not acted upon	60,000 00
Amount of losses resisted by the Company	10,000 00
Amount of dividends due and unpaid	None.
Amount of money borrowed, and the nature and amount of the security given	None.
Amount of all other claims against the Company, contested or otherwise	None.
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	9,250,000
Fourth:—	
Amount of cash premiums received	$5,769,294 77
Amount of premiums not paid in cash during the year, stating the character of such premiums	All cash.
Amount of premiums earned	5,769,294 77
Interest received from investments	499,097 58
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources	None.
Fifth:—	
Amount of losses paid during the year	$1,183,725
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	.....
Amount of return premiums, whether paid or unpaid	.....
Amount of dividends declared during year	1,242,453 45
Amount of dividends paid	1,242,453 45
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the company	819,205 97
Amount of losses due and unpaid	.....
Amount of taxes paid by the company	40,511 94
Amount of other expenses and expenditures	168,208 49
Amount of promissory notes originally forming the capital of the company	None.
Amount of said notes held by the company as part of, or the whole of, the capital thereof	None.
Par and market value of the company's stock per share. Par value $100 per share; market value not quotable.	
Amount paid for purchased policies	123,064 78
Amount paid for annuities	1,338 61

New business in 1869, $50,492,941, exceeding by over $12,000,000 the new business of any other company.
BETTS & REGISTER,
General Agents,
3 26 6t if No. 432 CHESNUT Street.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,425,731 67
INCOME FOR 1869,	$810,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1869,	$144,908 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.
DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant, Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards, William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea, Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales, Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732'25.
TRUSTEES.
WM. H. HAMILTON, CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW, JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG, ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL, PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS, M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, PETER WILLIAMSON,
JOSEPH E. SCHELL.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER,
3 5 Secretary.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.
Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months)	1092
NEW YORK	(18 months)	1081
MANHATTAN	(17 months)	953
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	669
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	686

During the 21 months of its existence the
ASBURY
HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,
INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.
Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 15

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000 00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750 00
60,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,250 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925 00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	2,900 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500 00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900 00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270 00 Cost, $1,215,622 27.	
Real Estate		26,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		822,700 75
Balances due at Agencies:—		
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		65,097 95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value		2,740 29
Cash in Bank	$163,318 88	
Cash in Drawer	972 26	
		169,291 14
		$1,852,100 04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696 74
	$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386 84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,556
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365 1
DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Trezise,	Charles Wheeler

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—St. Mark's Mark Chapter, No. 1, Knights Templars of the Cross, was organized a few days since. No one is admitted to this order unless he is in good standing in the subordinate Temples of Honor and Temperance.

—Ellen Riley, thirty years old, residing in Pine street, above Thirteenth, fell from a step yesterday, and was severely injured. She was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—About five hundred of the workmen in the Philadelphia Navy Yard will be thrown out of employment at the close of the present month.

—An inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner upon the body of the man found drowned on Monday night last, at pier No. 2, on the Delaware, above Market street. A verdict of accidentally drowned was rendered. The body was identified as that of John Hughes, supposed to live in the Neck.

Also, upon the body of Christopher H. Welsh, aged 14 years, residing on Otsego street, below Morris. While engaged on Monday last in unloading ship timber from a car, at Washington avenue wharf, a large piece fell upon and instantly killed him. Verdict, accidentally killed.

—Charles Kelly, who was committed by Alderman Kerr to await the result of the stabs inflicted on Lewis S. Foster, in a fight on the morning of the 14th instant, was brought up from prison yesterday for a hearing. Dr. Richardson, of the Pennsylvania Hospital, testified that Foster is almost well, but still has some trouble about the lungs; that the external wounds are almost healed up; while he could not say that Foster is entirely out of danger, he did not think a fatal result probable. Kelly was then held in $2000 bail for a hearing when Foster is able to be present and testify.

—The journeymen carpenters, at a public meeting held last evening, adopted the following:

Resolved, By the Journeymen Carpenters, in the public meeting assembled, That owing to the still high cost of living and high rents, wages remain this coming season as last—$3 per day for skilled workmen.

—The Committee on Schools of City Councils and the Committee on Property of the Board of Control met yesterday afternoon at the Board of Control rooms to open bids for the erection of an additional wing to the colored school, Sixth and Lombard streets, Fifth ward. The proposals for the same were:—

William R. Frazier	$15,321
T. McCarthy	15,300
G. H. Brinkworth	13,850

The appropriation, being only $10,000, the awarding of the contract was postponed for the present, and a resolution adopted instructing the Chairman on Schools to report an ordinance making a transfer of $3850 from the balance now held by the Seventeenth section to the Fifth section.

—The Committee on Schools of the Board of School Control held a meeting yesterday afternoon, in the building corner of Sixth and Adelphi streets, and agreed, provided City Councils will consent, to take possession of the City Arsenal and Armory, at Broad and Race streets, as a site for a new Girls' Normal School and School of Practice for teachers. The Broad street property belongs to the city, and it is believed that the members of Councils will consent to donate the same for school purposes.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 111⅛.

—The bill to admit Texas has passed the Senate.

—There is no truth in the report that changes are contemplated in the Cabinet.

—The Clare murder trial, in Baltimore, has resulted in the acquittal of the accused.

—The committee to whom was referred the Funding bill is in favor of making it acceptable to the banking interest.

—The Senate spent a couple of hours yesterday in discussing the St. Domingo purchase, without arriving at any conclusion.

—In the Ohio House of Representatives, yesterday, the Democrats refused to pass resolutions of respect to the memory of General Thomas.

—An effort, it is said, is being made to make General Porter, the President's private secretary, the next Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

—About a week ago a farmer was murdered in his own barn at Troy. Yesterday his son-in-law committed suicide, leaving behind a confession of the deed.

—It is the intention of the leading Republicans in Congress to have the Texas bill passed, and the fifteenth amendment declared adopted, before Virginia can recall its ratification.

—The House Appropriation Committee has agreed to refuse all appropriations for new public buildings, and that all now in progress are to be finished in the cheapest manner possible.

Foreign Affairs.

—Ledru Rollin has returned to Paris.

—A levy of 40,000 fresh troops is proposed in Spain.

—More arrests have been ordered in connection with the French conspiracy.

—In deference to the European powers, the discussion on Papal Infallibility will be postponed until the latter part of May.

—Public feeling against Prince Pierre Bonaparte runs very high in Paris. A professor, for giving evidence in his favor, has been hissed and insulted by his students and compelled to leave the lecture hall.

NEW JERSEY M. E. CONFERENCE.

Thirty-fourth Annual Session—Sixth Day's Proceedings.

LONG BRANCH, March 29.—The conference was opened at half-past eight o'clock A. M. with devotional exercises by Rev. H. B. Beigle. Bishop Simpson in the chair.

G. K. Morris offered resolutions providing for holding the anniversaries of our Church societies at next session of conference, and for securing speakers for the same. Adopted.

S. E. Post, Treasurer of the Educational Society, made a report, which was adopted. The report shows the following totals:—

Receipts—Balance on the last report, $152·07; receipts during the year, $492·95. Total, $645·02.

Disbursements — Paid five beneficiaries, $477; Paid incidentals, $1·25; Due beneficiaries, $100. Total, $578·25.

Available balance on hand, $66·77.

W. E. Boyle offered the report of the Committee on the Bible Cause, which, after some discussion, was amended and adopted.

Among other recommendations was one to endeavor to raise $3000 for the cause during the coming year.

On motion, the question of Lay Delegation was resumed.

H. M. Brown moved that the resolution of last conference with reference to debate be adopted, but no vote upon the motion was reached.

—A complete edition of Kepler's works will shortly be published in Paris.

The Death of General Thomas.

ORDER ISSUED BY GENERAL SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 29, 1870.—It has become the painful duty of the General to announce to the army the death of one of our most exalted Generals, George H. Thomas, who expired last evening at half-past seven in San Francisco, California. There is no need to turn to the archives to search for his history, for it is recorded on almost every page during the past ten years; but his classmates and comrades owe him a personal tribute in which he knows every member of the army shares.

General Thomas entered the Military Academy in the class of 1836, graduated in 1840, and was commissioned as a second lieutenant of the 3d Artillery and sent to Florida. He served with his regiment continuously until December 24, 1853, when he became a captain, having been particularly distinguished at Monterey and Buena Vista. On May 12, 1855, he was appointed to the 2d Cavalry as Major, and served with that regiment continuously until he became its Colonel, on May 3, 1861. The great civil war found him at his post, true and firm, amid the terrible pressure he encountered by reason of his birth-place, Virginia; and President Lincoln commissioned him as a Brigadier-General of volunteers and sent him to Kentucky. There, too, his services were constant and eminent in the highest degree.

He won the first battle in the West at Mill Spring, Kentucky; and from first to last, without a day's or an hour's intermission, he was at his post of duty, rising steadily and irresistibly through all the grades to the one he held as Major-General of the regular army at the time of his death. At Shiloh, Corinth, Perrysville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Atlanta, and Nashville he fulfilled the proudest hopes of his most ardent friends, and at the close of the war General George H. Thomas stood in the very front rank of our war generals.

The General has known General Thomas intimately since they sat as boys on the same bench, and the quality in him which he holds up for the admiration and example of the young, is his complete and entire devotion to duty. Though sent to Florida, to Mexico, and Texas and Arizona, when duty there was absolute banishment, he went cheerfully and never asked a personal favor, exemption, or leave of absence.

In battle he never wavered; firm and of full faith in his cause, he knew it would prevail, and he never sought advancement of rank or honor at the expense of any one. Whatever he earned of these were his own, and no one disputed his fame. The very impersonation of honesty, integrity, and honor, he will stand to us as the beau ideal of the soldier and gentleman. Though he leaves no child to bear his name, the old Army of the Cumberland, numbered by tens of thousands, called him father, and will weep for him in tears of manly grief. His wife, who cheered him with her messages of love in the darkest hours of the war, will mourn him now in sadness, chastened by the sympathy of a whole country.

The last sad rites due him as a man and a soldier will be paid at Troy, N. Y., on the arrival of his remains, and the friends of his family and all his old comrades who can be present are invited there to share in the obsequies. At all the military poets and stations flags will be placed at half-mast, and fifteen minute guns will be fired the day after the receipt of this order, and the usual badge of mourning will be worn for thirty days. By command of General Sherman.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, A. G.

HEROIC CONDUCT.

A Train on the Pennsylvania Railroad Preserved by a Boy not Ten Years Old.

Last Saturday morning about twenty minutes past nine o'clock, one and a half miles west of Altoona, as the "Pennsylvania Central Pacific Express," going west, was rounding a curve on the mountain side at a rapid rate, a deep precipice on one side and high impending rocks on the other, a wee lad was seen ahead waving his hat and tossing his little arms aloft. The train was stopped within a few feet of a mass of rock and dirt upon the track sufficient to have thrown passengers, engineer, and cars over the precipice. The lad, whose name is Willie Cahko, not ten years old, had seen the fall and hastened to signal the approaching train.

While this act of forethought and humanity in one so young and mountain-bred deserves especial public record, and will ever be a source of satisfaction in his after life, yet we have no doubt he will receive from the railroad company a more substantial recognition, as he would have done from the passengers had they known at the time of his providential interference. Mr. Thomas Watt, the conductor of the train, was highly elated and gratified at this worthy specimen of Pennsylvania's youthful benevolent forethought. All honor to the mountain boy, Wilkie Cahko.

The company cannot do less than provide for the education of this boy, and give him a start in life.

Incidentals.

—A little boy in Grass Valley, California, eat some friction matches on the 12th instant, and has now gone where matches are made.

—Signor Smechia, proprietor of the Odeon Theatre at Valparaiso, has arrived in Lima to arrange for the erection of a theatre capable of holding 2000 persons, and in which he intends to hold performances of his opera company.

—A religious paper soberly announces that Job must have been worth at least $370,000, but does not state whether its estimate is on a gold or a greenback basis. However, it may not now make much difference to Job.

—They are extremely modest even in Oregon. Thus the *Oregonian* relates that by the explosion of a bag of gas in the Oro Fino Theatre, in Portland, recently, the manager had his right lower limb severely injured.

—Some of the Juniors in Princeton College having been expelled for participating in a spree, all the members of the class, eighty-three in number, have signed the pledge, and in consequence of this the expelled members have been reinstated by the unanimous vote of the Faculty.

—The Lexington (Ky.) *Statesman* reports that about midnight on Saturday last a band of Ku-Klux made an attack upon a negro village near Mount Sterling, and a regular battle ensued, which resulted in a couple of Ku-Klux being slightly wounded and captured, and the rest being driven off. The prisoners begged the negroes for mercy, and the negroes let them go.

—There was a fall in real estate on Wednesday night in South Worcester, Mass. Certain building lots near Southbridge street that had been filled to a height of two or three feet above the surrounding surface, suddenly dropped below the grade, and have gone down under water. A pole was thrust down thirty feet in search of solid bottom. Several rods of the street there once before sunk down nine or ten feet with similar abruptness. Holding landed property thereabouts is somewhat unsafe.

—DR. BIRCH lately read an interesting paper before the Royal Society of Literature, on "Coffins and Mummies discovered in Egypt during the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales," a sepulchre having been disinterred at Thebes, just at the time that he was there, containing several coffins and mummies, all apparently of a Theban family who lived about the seventh century before the Christian era. The site had been known for some time to some of the residents on the spot, but had been kept a secret.

A SAD STORY.

A Romance of the Oneida Disaster.

"Mack," the Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, recites the following painful narrative:—

In conversation with a very intelligent and accomplished lady from Maine a few days since, I learned the following facts which throw the shadow of a sad romance over the Oneida disaster. Commander Williams, the highest officer on the vessel, and one of the lost, was a widower of something less than forty, and the father of two bright little children. In May last he contracted an engagement for a second marriage, which was to have taken place very soon after the arrival of the Oneida in this country. I believe it was fixed for the middle of April. He left the United States for Japan in June last, and just before his departure he was one of a dinner party at which my informant and the affianced bride were also present. Had he returned safely he would have known a fate which his brave heart would not have met with the cool courage that faced death at his post on the quarter-deck. Since the 1st of January his two children and his intended wife have died. When he left Japan he had not heard this sad news, but supposed he was coming home to meet them all in health and happiness. So to one, at least, of the gallant men who went down in the ill-fated steamer, death cannot be called disaster.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·47	MOON RISES	5·27
SUN SETS	6·22	HIGH WATER	0·51

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATHAM, D. C. MCCAMMON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bremen	Havre	New York	Mar. 5
Westphalia	Havre	New York	Mar. 12
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Mar. 12
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York v B.	Mar. 15
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 16
Atalanta	London	New York	Mar. 17
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Mar. 19
Java	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 19

FOR EUROPE.

China	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 30
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 30
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 31
Australia	New York	Glasgow	April 2
Bellona	New York	London	April 2
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	April 2
Lafayette	New York	Havre	April 2
Rhein	New York	Bremen	April 2
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	April 2
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool v. H.	April 5
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	April 6
Hansa	New York	Bremen	April 7
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	April 9
Donau	New York	Bremen	April 9
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	April 9
Atalanta	New York	London	April 9
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	April 13

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Mar. 31
Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	Mar. 31
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	April 2
City of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	April 2
Geo. Wash'ton	New York	New Orleans	April 2
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	April 2
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	April 6

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Regulator, Moore, New York, John F. Ohl.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Br. brig Ida, Harding, Kingston, Ja., Jas. B. Crawley & Co.

Schr H. S. Marlar, Wines, Trinidad, Warren & Gregg.

Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, Portland, Knight & Sons.

Schr J. W. Maitland, Leighton, Boston.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with mdse. to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Mr. J. H. Williams and wife, Mr. S. Williams, Dr. B. F. Rand, Dr. Naudain, Mr. F. Cookson, Mr. J. J. McGowan, Mr. L. D. Wildgies, Mr. Jas. Outerbridge, Mr. P. Hunter, Mr. B. M. Ronne, Mr. H. Brightman, Mr. J. W. Camp, Mr. Even Dawson, Mr. Robt. Jones.

Br. bark John Bright, McMillan, 64 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.

N. G. bark F. Reck, Denker, 57 days from Bremerhaven, with mdse. to Harjes & Bro.

Bark Meaco, Wortinger, from Rio de Janeiro Jan. 19, with old iron to Madeira & Cabada. From March 10, and about lat. 28 N., experienced heavy westerly gales. Joseph Laughlin, ordinary seaman, aged 21, died at the hospital in Rio Janeiro Dec. 28th, 1869. H. D. Smalley, second mate, aged about 37, died at sea Jan. 21, lat. 26 34 S., long. 41 05 W., of yellow jaundice.

Schr Mary A. Holt, Holt, 12 days from Matanzas, with molasses to Harris, Heyl & Co.—vessel to Pritchard & Ebert.

Schr White Squall, Bannock, 3 days from Wicomico river, with railroad ties to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, 4 days from Portland, with mdse. to Crowell & Nicholson.

Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, 5 days from Bath, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Benj. Sheppard, Williams, 4 days from Nanticoke river, with railroad ties to Collins & Co.

Schr Extra, Murphy, 5 days from Sharptown, Md., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Onkaki, Johnson, 4 days from Choptank river, Md., with railroad ties to Collins & Co.

Schr Clayton Frame, Hendrickson, 2 days from Milford, Del., with railroad ties to Hickman & Cottingham.

Schr Chas. Cooper, Nickerson, 5 days from Harwich, Ct., with mdse. to Crowell & Nicholson.

Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Florence, Ewing, from Cape May.

Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, from Edgartown.

Schr Wauponsa, Norris, from Frederica.

Schr Ida Della Torre, Davis, from Providence.

Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

AT THE BREAKWATER.

Brig Alice Starrett, from Sagua.

WENT TO SEA.

Bark Rhea, for Stettin, and brig Minnehaha, for Cienfuegos, went to sea on Monday.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Nimbus, Kelley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 15th inst.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, was prevented leaving Charleston at the usual time on Saturday, by the heavy northeast weather, but would probably depart on Sunday. She has on board 127 bales cotton, 142 bales domestics and yarns, 30 tcs. rice, 280 bbls. naval stores, 80 casks clay and sundries.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 28th inst.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York 28th inst.

Steamship America, Billups, sailed from Charleston 28th inst.—reported for Philadelphia.

Bark Masonic, Morse, for Philadelphia, sailed from Genoa 11th inst.

Bark Juliette, Laporte, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bordeaux 11th inst.

Bark George F. Jenkins, Corning, cleared at London 17th inst. for Philadelphia and Yarmouth.

Bark Ella Moore, Marsters, hence, at Antwerp 14th instant.

Bark Cyclone, Forbes, hence, at London 16th inst.

Schr Modesty, Weaver, from Newport P. M. 25th inst. for Philadelphia, or New York.

Schr George Kilborn, for Philadelphia, sailed for Pawtucket 26th inst.

Schrs S. & E. Corson, Brower, from Georgetown, S. C., and J. B. Austin, Davis, from Baltimore, at Boston 27th inst.

Schr W. W. Pharo, Jackaway, hence for Bath, put in below Boston 27th inst. for a harbor.

Schr Wm. T. Clough, Dew, hence at Falmouth 25th instant.

Schr B. L. Sherman, Fox, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 28th inst.

Schr Ann Turner, Jones, hence, at Norfolk 26th instant.

Schrs V. Sharp, Sharp; S. P. Cake, Endicott; W. S. Doughton, Tatem; and W. W. Marcy, Champion, hence, at Boston 28th inst.—the latter for Bath.

Schr C. E. Paige, Doughty, cleared at Boston 26th inst. for Rockport, Me., to load for Wilmington, N.C.

Schr J. G. Babcock, Smith, hence, at Boston 26th instant.

Schrs H. J. Raymond, Ellsworth; James Martin, Baker; Paul & Thompson, Godfrey; Jacob Kienzle, Steelman; E. T. Allen, Risley; American Eagle, Shaw; P. Boice, Adams; S. S. Godfrey; and Margaret Reinhart, Hand, hence, at Boston 27th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Despatches received by the underwriters state that the hull and cargo of the brig Manlius, before reported ashore five miles above Mispillion creek, are in good condition, and assistance was at hand yesterday from Lewes, Del.

Captain Henrickson, of schr Clayton Frame, which arrived yesterday from Milford, Del., reports having passed brig Manlius, ashore at Clark's Point, the captain of which requested him to report the brig leaking badly, and with foremast cut away.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The missing can buoy on the south point of Goat Island, Newport harbor, has been replaced by another.

The buoy off East Chop, Holmes' Hole, is broken off at the water's edge, making it dangerous for passing vessels.

The buoys off Smith's Ledge, Greenwich Point, and Gloucester Reef, all in Long Island Sound, have drifted from their moorings.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

11§

PENSACOLA LUMBER COMPANY, Manufacturers of Florida Yellow Pine Lumber, Flooring, Step Plank, Shipping Timber, Dimension Stuff of any length. Cargoes sawed with care by both gang and circular mills, and delivered to vessels in Pensacola Bay, or at any shipping port, at short notice.

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PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4½. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates. WATSON & GILLINGHAM, 3 29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

EDUCATIONAL.

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870. INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS.

Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Royal Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading, and Evidence.

Christopher C. Langdell, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.

Charles S. Bradley, LL. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.

Edmund H. Bennett, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law Wills, and Administration.

John O. Gray, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.

The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings.

The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.

The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.

For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. L. WHITTIER, 2 9 Registrar.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH St. A PRIMARY, ELEMENTARY AND FINISHING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. [3 25]m

EDGEHILL SCHOOL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J. FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA. NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4. For Circulars apply to 3 21 tf T. W. CATTELL.

COAL.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON NEAVIS

PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO., DEALERS IN Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal, DEPOT: No. 1326 North NINTH Street, 1 7§ West Side, below Master. Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS. Large stock always on hand. Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets 12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

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TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 16 6m

WIRE WORK.

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JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 4 15 6w

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1870.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of March, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize a Loan for the Erection of a Bridge across the River Schuylkill at Fairmount.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city corporation, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary to pay for the construction and erection of a bridge over the river Schuylkill at Fairmount, not exceeding in the whole the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and certificates therefor, in the usual form of certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated, out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for two weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, March 24, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount," And the said clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils, after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall be made. 3 26 24t

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1870.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the third day of February, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

To create a loan for the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground rents and mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE BUILDING OF A BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER SCHUYLKILL AT SOUTH STREET, AND FOR THE PAYMENT OF GROUND RENTS AND MORTGAGES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million five hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—First. For the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill at South street, eight hundred thousand dollars. Second. For the payment of ground rents and mortgages, seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of the City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, February 3, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for the building of a bridge over the river Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground-rents and mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 25 24t

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc. EDGAR L. THOMSON, 1 27 fm 6m Successor to SHARPE & THOMSON, No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

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ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years. Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney, 3 21 3m No. 78 NASSAU Street, New York City

MERRICK & SONS SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia, WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE, Regulated by the Governor. MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1865. DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE. AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR. For Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers. 1 10 mwf J. VAUGHAN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK. JOHN H. CO H.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—PATTI'S FAREWELL. MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces to the public in Philadelphia that the world-renowned Vocalist, universally acknowledged the Queen of the Concert Room, MISS CARLOTTA PATTI, will make (prior to her positive departure for California and South America) her last appearance in this city in TWO GRAND PATTI CONCERTS, ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 31 and April 1, at 8 o'clock, And a Grand Gala MATINEE ON SATURDAY, April 2, at 2 P. M. Miss PATTI will be supported on this occasion by the great classic Pianist, MONS. THEODORE RITTER; the distinguished Violinist, J. F. PRUME; the favorite Tenor, HENRY SQUIRES; the great German Basso, JOSEF HERMANS. Musical Director and Conductor.....GEO. F. COLBY Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50c. extra; Family Circle, 50c.; Amphitheatre, 25c.; Proscenium Boxes, $15 and $20. Seats can be secured at the Academy of Music, and at W. H. Boner's Music Store, No. 1103 Chesnut St. Steinway's Pianos used in all Patti Concerts. 3 24 8t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—On and after the FIRST DAY OF APRIL the Secretary's Office will be in the Academy. Entrance thereto will be by the west door, on LOCUST Street. 3 28 6t MICHAEL NIBBET, Secretary.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8. THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 30, second appearance in America of THE GERMAN BIOPLASTIC TROUPE of male and female artists, brought to America by Professor Risley. Also, the wondrous LAURI FAMILY, in their laughter-provoking pantomimes. Received on their first appearance by A LARGE AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 30, second week of the eccentric Comedian, MR. F. S. CHANFRAU, who will appear in his new and highly successful play of KIT, OR THE ARKANSAS TRAVELLER, an original drama of AMERICAN WESTERN LIFE, written by T. B. De Walden and Edward Spencer, expressly for Mr. Chanfrau. KIT REDDING, aged twenty-five, a right smart chance of a man, fond of music and matrimony, and especially devoted to his "Little Allie," and the Arkansas Traveller, Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¼ to 8. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF LOTTA. LOTTA'S LAST NIGHTS. THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 30, Last night but three of HEART'S EASE; OR, WHAT'S MONEY WITHOUT? LOTTA.....as.....MAY WYLDEROSE. With new Songs, Duetts, and Dances. SATURDAY, LAST LOTTA MATINEE. MONDAY, APRIL 4, FROU-FROU.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE WALNUT Street, above Eighth. EVERY EVENING, ROBERT BUTLER: STAR PANTOMIME TROUPE.—The best Pantomimists in the world, Bic

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser,* and *Evening Express.* The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. We have now entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age* and *German Democrat,* of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

THE ADMISSION OF TEXAS.

THE United States Senate yesterday adopted, by a decisive vote, the House resolution providing for the readmission of Texas into the Union, after having previously stricken out the proviso that the conditions and guarantees upon which Texas was originally annexed and admitted shall not be affected by the readmission. This proviso appears to have been a serious stumbling-block to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and the chief cause of its delay in acting upon the House bill. One of the conditions upon which Texas was originally annexed was as follows:—

"New States, of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter by the consent of the said State be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri Compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire; and in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory north of said Missouri Compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be prohibited."

Here, it will be perceived, are two very important conditions—one providing that Texas may be cut up into five States, and the other that slavery may be established in all her territory lying south of the Missouri Compromise line. The last-named condition has been practically rendered obsolete by modern legislation and the new constitutional amendments, yet still we think the Senate has acted wisely in refusing to reaffirm it even by implication. The people will not tolerate slavery in any State, and they should not be made to appear to sanction that detestable institution. The condition in regard to the subdivision of Texas may be respected when the necessity for such division arises, but it is unnecessary to discuss this question at length now, and it is not likely that a future Congress would deem itself irrevocably bound by any decision on this point that was made at the present session.

If the House concurs with the action of the Senate in regard to these conditions, Texas will cease, for the second time in her history, to be a lone star, and become once more an acknowledged member of the American Union. Of all the Southern States she suffered least by the war, and its close found her people afflicted with a corresponding degree of contumacy. She therefore needed considerably more reconstruction than the other "wayward sisters," but as her rebellious citizens have had a good opportunity, by this time, to learn the folly of further antagonism to the national authority, her old relations to the Union may be restored without serious danger that her people will continue to delight in barbarous maltreatment of white Union men, and in the unprovoked slaughter of inoffensive freedmen. After peace and order are fully restored within her boundaries, Texas bids fair to speedily become one of the most powerful and prosperous of American States. She contains a greater variety of soil and climate than any other Commonwealth, and when her resources are thoroughly developed she will comprise within herself imperial elements of wealth.

The immediate object of hastening her readmission is to facilitate the official promulgation of the crowning act of reconstruction—the fifteenth amendment—which prohibits legal distinction on account of color or previous condition throughout the length and breadth of the land. It is desirable that this great work shall be irrevocably completed at the earliest possible moment, so that the nation may present to the world the proud spectacle of a perfected restoration of the Union, which is immutably based on doctrines of universal freedom.

THE REPORT of the proceedings of Congress yesterday contains a brief abstract of the speech of Mr. Wilkinson against a protective tariff, which embraces the following extraordinary sentence:—

"He (Wilkinson) ridiculed the idea of the agricultural interests being benefited to any appreciable extent by the manufacturing centres, and ventured the assertion that the farm produce of the district of his friend from Iowa (Mr. Allison) was more than would be consumed by all the persons engaged in manufacturing in the whole country."

After this assertion, Mr. Wilkinson may fairly claim the highest honors as a free-trade statistician. We cannot see how any man can crowd more absurdity and mendacity into a single sentence. Even Delmar would not venture to utter such glaring and ridiculous falsehoods. When Mr. Wilkinson hunts up a Congressional district in Iowa that produces surplus food enough to feed the factory girls of Philadelphia, we will present him with a handsome leather medal, and meanwhile the Clerk of the House should see that he is furnished at once with a dunce-cap from one of the colored schools in Washington City.

PRESERVING THE PEACE IN IRELAND.

MR. GLADSTONE, on accepting the Premiership, found himself confronted with a task that has baffled many generations of British statesmen, and when so many have failed before him it can scarcely be considered as a disparagement to his abilities that he has not made any great headway towards the pacification of Ireland since he has been in office. It is the one of British rulers of the present day to endeavor to inspire an affection for British law in the hearts of the Irish, but Mr. Gladstone found that something more than the disestablishment of the Irish Church was necessary before he could bring the "finest pizentry on the face of the earth" into cordial sympathy with a people and a political policy that for centuries have been zealously cultivating a hatred which has developed into a chronic spirit of insurrection. The disestablishment of the Irish Church was followed by a measure for the better regulation of the land tenures, which proposed to apply a remedy to what has ever been one of the chief Irish grievances, but the agitation of Fenianism rendered it necessary to supplement this by a bill for the preservation of the peace in Ireland, which by the stringency of its provisions is expected to bring the rebellious sons of St. Patrick into immediate and lamb-like submission to the British rule. This bill has passed the House of Commons, and yesterday it was read for the second time in the House of Lords, where it was supported by a number of the peers. Among those who advocated the bill was the Marquis of Salisbury, who pertinently remarked that the Irish must be made to fear the law before they could love it. The English have been endeavoring to make the Irish fear the law ever since the twelfth century, when Pope Adrian IV conferred the sovereignty of the island upon Henry II, upon the payment of Peter's pence to the Court of Rome; and here in the year of grace 1870 the problem of ruling Ireland presents itself in its old shape, and an English statesman finds it necessary to recommend measures that will make the Irish fear the law before they can be expected to love it. It might be thought that the efforts to inspire fear having failed so often, those who manage the affairs of the British dominions would begin to lose faith in the idea that the affections of the Irish might be gained by this means, and they would be anxious to try the effect of some milder measures. We believe, however, that they are essentially right, for while the Irish may possibly be made to fear the English law, they will scarcely feel any affection for it under any circumstances, and the only way in which the island can be kept in subjection is by the point of the bayonet. Among a large portion of the Irish the hatred of England and the English is hearty and ineradicable, and nothing short of total independence will satisfy them. That they will ever be able to obtain a severance from the British Crown is at least doubtful, and that they will ever be able to govern themselves in case they did set up a government of their own is more doubtful still. The Irish, like the French, are apparently incapable of self-government; and while we deprecate the selfish and despotic course of the English towards them ever since the two countries were united under one crown, it is by no means certain that the present condition of things is not better than any that would be likely to succeed in case a separation should take place. Statesmen professing liberal principles, however, are now in power in England, and it is clearly their duty to labor earnestly to bring about such reforms as will give the Irish no cause for complaint in the future. The abolition of the Irish Church was a step in this direction; and the bill for the regulation of the land tenures, although it will probably fail to satisfy many who are most interested, is another. But even with these reforms much remains to be done; and the bill for the preservation of the peace in Ireland, now under discussion, will probably, by the harshness of its provisions, do much to counterbalance the good effect of the other measures named.

PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE.

THE Paris journals announce that the Emperor of the French has requested Prince Pierre Bonaparte to leave the country, and that, to oblige his Imperial cousin, Pierre proposes to visit America. There is no doubt that the Emperor is exceedingly anxious to get rid of Pierre as soon as possible, and that the further he removes himself from France the better his relatives at the Tuileries will appreciate him. The shooting of a Red Republican journalist by a member of his family was an awkward thing for the Emperor, who, in addition to the unpopularity to himself that must result from such an action, was reduced to the unpleasant extremity of either sending a near, if not a dear relative to the guillotine, or else securing his acquittal by a packed jury. He chose the latter alternative, and now he tells Pierre that he has already given too much annoyance to his relatives, and that the sooner he leaves the better. It is probable, too, that the Emperor has some regard for Pierre's safety, as threats have been made that Victor Noir's death shall be avenged; for, although the speedy taking off of Pierre would not cause any great grief in the breast of the Emperor, it would be an unpleasant thing to be obliged to hunt down and punish his assassin. We are sorry for his own sake that the Prince is coming to this country, as this is not a pleasant place for public men who are sensitive on the subject of newspaper criticism, and Pierre has brought himself into such notoriety of late that the comments of a portion of the press would be apt to be more personal than polite. The editors in the United States, too are not in the habit of fighting duels, or at least of sending challenges, so that in case of a difficulty with some journalist on account of uncomplimentary remarks on the subject of his character or personal appearance, the Prince would probably be forced to assume the attitude of an aggressor in a personal encounter, and if he should show himself as ready with his pistol as he was in Victor Noir's case, any average American jury would find him guilty without hesitation, no matter what his provocation might have been, if only for the sake of the novel sensation to be produced by the hanging of a prince. Perhaps the Emperor, with his customary astuteness, foresees some such consummation as this, which makes him desirous of shipping his cousin Pierre off to America as soon as possible.

LENDING TO THE LORD.—It has been reserved for a certain church in Nebraska to devise the most novel and fantastic financial scheme of the day. This congregation of saints propose to combine the possibility of profit with benevolence, after the fashion of the raffling church fairs which are so much in vogue in this part of the country, but they have gone a step beyond the practice prevailing here and given the people a lesson in financiering which should not be lost sight of. To cancel the mortgage debt of the church, non-interest bearing bonds in sums of $100 have been put upon the market, payable in ten years, and as a means of securing rapid subscriptions, two comparatively large prizes, to be awarded by lot in the same fashion, are offered, the one a $2000 United States bond, and the other a bond of half that amount, The inducement for the good Christians of Nebraska to invest in these sanctimonious securities is therefore the chance of getting their money back with interest at the rather steep rate of 2000 per cent., or 200 per cent. per annum. The authors and advocates of the various funding schemes now before Congress should take a lesson at the feet of the Nebraska saints. Let them abandon all the measures which have made such a muddle and unite in pressing through Congress a bill providing for the refunding of the entire national debt in non-interest bearing bonds with the offer of a dozen or so of $1,000,000 prizes as an offset to the deprivation of interest. In the present feverish and reckless state of Wall street, such a financial project would doubtless find favor and success.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK-STITCH
Family Sewing Machine.
OVER 425,000 NOW IN USE.
EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER.
Sold on Lease Plan $10 Per Month.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
$5 fmw5 PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET.
THE FASHIONABLE RESORT.
SHERIDAN'S RIDE
STILL ON EXHIBITION.
FIFTH WEEK OF THIS GREATEST OF MODERN PAINTINGS,
BY THE POET-ARTIST, T. BUCHANAN READ,
THE GALLERIES THRONGED WITH BEAUTY, WEALTH, AND CULTURE.
THE INCIDENT.
"With foam and with dust the black charger was grey;
By the flash of his eye, and the red nostrils' play,
He seemed to the whole great army to say:—
'I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester down to save the day!'" [3 7
CHROMOS, in size 20x26 inches, now ready. Price, $10.
Admission.....25 cents
Including the entire valuable collection of the Academy.
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

☞ FIFTEENTH WARD.—AN ADjourned Meeting of the Citizens of the Fifteenth ward will be held THIS EVENING, at WEST and COATES Streets, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee on Water Supply.
1t* W. H. KEMBLE, Secretary.

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—During Lent, service every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock—Choral service. Seats free. This Evening, sermon on "Faith," by Rev. WM. P. LEWIS, of Pottsville.

☞ PILGRIM BENEFITS.—WEDNESDAY, 2:30 P. M.
Wednesday evening—South Street Presbyterian Church.
Thursday evening—South Presbyterian Church.
Friday evening—West Federal Street and Church of God.
Silver Day, Saturday, 2:30 and 8 P. M.—Fractional change in silver. 3 30 2t

☞ OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, No. 230 S. THIRD Street, corner of Willing's Alley.
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve during the ensuing year.
F. H. JACKSON,
3 16 17t Secretary.

☞ MAMMOTH GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held TUESDAY, April 5 at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 900 WALNUT Street, when an election will be held for five directors for the ensuing year.
3 21 12t MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary.

☞ A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company in the city of Philadelphia on SATURDAY, April 9, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and Board of Directors. 3 24 12t

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *nitrate* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years unTarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 427mwf5

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
New York

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2t FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

BANK REPORTS.

☞ REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA,
At the close of business, March 24, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$510,901 44
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	150,000 00
Do. on hand	53,400 00
Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages	27,375 75
Due from Redeeming Agent	58,065 98
do other National Banks	16,432 07
do other Banks and Bankers	3,060 63
Banking House (Productive)	33,000 00
Furniture and Fixtures	3,224 51
Current Expenses	6,317 92
Taxes Paid	2,537 99
Premiums	6,383 07
Exchange	1,249 59
Cash items and notes of other banks	8,222 04
Exchanges for Clearing-House	61,989 69
Fractional Currency (Nickels)	1,517 53
Legal-tender Notes	169,873 00
	$1,116,531 07

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$300,000 00
Surplus Fund	11,124 84
Discount	13,103 20
Interest	4,880 97
Profit Loss Special	7,859 53
Circulation Outstanding	128,235 00
Individual Deposits	723,575 56
Due to National Banks	18,137 39
Due to other Banks and Bankers	1,686 61
	$1,116,531 07

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia:—
I, E. F. MOODY, Cashier of Fourth National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. F. MOODY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn before me this 29th day of March, 1870.
E. H. WILLIAMSON, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: A. C. ROBERTS, S. J. CRESWELL Jr., SAMUEL MILLER, Directors.
3 29 2t

☞ REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK, of Philadelphia, at the close of business, March 24, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$773,849 26
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	285,000 00
Due from other National Banks	59,905 15
Due from other Banks and Bankers	13,033 20
Furniture and Fixtures	14,351 83
Current expenses	10,556 56
Taxes paid	3,770 69
Premiums	100 00
Cash Items, including Stamps	6,875 99
Exchanges for Clearing House	137,217 31
Bills of other National Banks	3,141 00
Fractional Currency, including nickels	3,750 31
Legal-tender Notes	170,450 00
U. S. 5 per cent. Certificates	50,000 00
	$1,524,034 30

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus Fund	56,000 00
Discount	15,000 34
Profit and Loss	682 36
National Bank circulation outstanding	212,815 00
Individual deposits	938,552 01
Cashier's checks outstanding	6,884 92
Due to National Banks	7,263 89
Due to other Banks and Bankers	2,885 78
	$1,524,034 30

State of Pennsylvania:
County of Philadelphia, ss:
I, HENRY C. YOUNG, Cashier of the Commonwealth National Bank of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn before me, this twenty-ninth day of March, 1870.
[L. S.] E. R. BADGER, Notary Public.
Correct. Attest— H. N. BURROUGHS, P. P. KELLER, JOHN WANAMAKER, Directors.
1t

☞ REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK of Philadelphia, at the close of business on the 24th day of March, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,938,063 94
U. S. Bonds	760,000 00
Premiums	2,750 00
Expenses and Taxes	19,153 54
Due from Banks and Bankers	196,433 37
Cash Items	5,130 29
Exchange for Clearing-House	339,239 85
National Bank Notes	15,091 00
Fractional Currency	14,494 07
Specie	22,840 50
Legal-tender Notes and Three Per Cent. Certificates	835,254 06
	$4,108,480 52

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$750,000 00
Surplus Fund	$245,000 00
Profits	87,738 75
	332,738 75
Circulation	589,842 00
Unpaid Dividends	390 00
Deposits	2,465,509 77
	$4,108,480 52

3 30 2t THEODORE KITCHEN, Cashier.

CLOTHING.

We are Ahead of all Competition.
AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION
In Immensity of SPRING STOCK,
In Excellency of SPRING MATERIALS,
In variety of SPRING PATTERNS,
In durability of SPRING FABRICS,
In elegance of SPRING SUITS.

For Boys	For the House.
For Men	For the Store.
For Youths	For the Street.
For Lads	For Sunday.
For Little Boys	For Week Day.
For Large Boys	For Every Day.
For Stout Men	For Stormy Days.
For Healthy Men	For Sunshiny Days.
For Business Men	For Rainy Days.
For Active Men	For Blustering Days
For all Good Men	For Spring Days.

SPRING SUITS

All our goods are reduced
To meet the present GOLDEN VIEWS c. the public
RATES DOWN AS GOLD IS DOWN.
Our Vast Stock of Ready-made Clothing is ready for you. Our incomparable variety of English and American Cassimeres in our CUSTOM DEPARTMENT on the SECOND FLOOR, ready to be made up to fit you at the shortest notice and the lowest prices. Come and see the goods at our
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.
ROCKHILL & WILSON

UMBRELLAS.

☞ UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS! AT GOLD Prices, if the PUBLIC will pay in GOLD. Every variety of Umbrellas—Silk, Alpaca, Gingham, and Cotton Umbrellas, made to wear (no auction trash), but well made for use, at HINCKLEY'S Old Stand,
Established forty years ago. No. 905 VINE Street.
3 30 12t

DRY GOODS.

PROCTOR'S,
No. 920 CHESNUT STREET.
CLOSING OUT AT PROCTOR'S.
Real Jouvin Kid Gloves, Colored, $2.
REAL JOUVIN KID GLOVES, BLACK, $2.
REAL JOUVIN KID GLOVES, WHITE, $2.
REAL JOUVIN KID GLOVES, LIGHT, $2.
GENTS' EMBROIDERED PIQUE KID GLOVES, BEEN SOLD AT $2 25, CLOSING OUT AT $1 25.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED KID, AND PARIS MADE.
CORSETS AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.
NEW SPRING BALMORALS.
200 DOZEN GENTS' HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS, 25 AND 37c.
CLOSING OUT AT PROCTOR'S.
150 Pieces $1·25 Cassimeres, 75c.
ALL-WOOL BLACK AND WHITE CASSIMERES, 37c.
ALL-WOOL PLAID CASSIMERES, 62c.
40 PIECES CHECK CASSIMERES, 25c.
ALSO, FINE BLACK CASSIMERES.
CLOSING OUT AT PROCTOR'S.
Black Mixed Waterproofs, 75c.
GOLD MIXED WATERPROOFS, 75c.
DOUBLE-FACED ENGLISH, $1·25.
WATERPROOF CLOTHS, EVERY KIND, ¼ LESS THAN CASH PRICES.
CLOSING OUT AT "PROCTOR'S."
6-4 Light Cloaking Cloths, $1·50.
BLACK CLOTHS,
WHITE CLOTHS,
BLUE CLOTHS,
SCARLET CLOTHS.
CLOSING OUT AT "PROCTORS."
Arab Cloaks, $2·50 to $8.
FURS, IN SETS OR SEPARATE.
HEAVY VELVET BEAVER CLOTHS, COLORED, AT 40 CENTS TO THE DOLLAR.
CLOSING OUT AT PROCTOR'S.
White Mohair Alpacas, 37 1-2c.
PURE MOHAIR ALPACAS, BLACK, 75c.
BLACK ALPACAS at 50c.; cost 75c.
BLACK ALPACA POPLINS, 50c.
VOGEL'S 4-4 Black all-wool Poplins, at 62½c.
CRAPE POPLINS, 4-4 wide, 37½c.
CLOSING OUT AT "PROCTOR'S."
Goats' Hair Plush at $2·50; cost $7.
BLACK ASTRACHAN CLOTH at $5.
1 pc. ORANGE SATIN at $1·25; cost $2·75.
BLACK and COLORED VELVETEENS, at your own prices.
Black Silks. Black Silks.
We have been ordered to sell as follows:—HEAVY GROS GRAIN, $5·50 QUALITY, at $3. The $4·50 QUALITY at $2·75.
The $4 quality at $2 50.
The $3 quality at $2.
The $2·50 quality at $1·50.
The $1 75 quality at $1·25.
The $1·50 quality at $1.
Black Taffeta, Blue Taffeta, Brown Taffeta.
We are ordered to sell Black Taffeta, Satin Face, $9 quality at $5; $8 quality at $4 25; $6 50 quality at $3 25.
Blue Taffeta, $4 quality at $2·25.
Brown Taffeta, $3·50 quality at $2.
We are ordered to close out the remainder of the Moire Antiques at $2·50 per yard.
Brown Moire Antique, $6 quality at $2·50.
Lavender Moire Antique, $6 quality at $2·50.
Metternich Green Moire Antique, $6 quality at $2·50.
Steel colored Moire Antique, $6 quality at $2·50.
At this counter are a few remnants of Silks, selling at one-half the piece price.
Rich Wine Silk Wool Poplin, 75c.; marked down from $1·75.
Brown, in choice shades, at same price.
Rich black Bombazine, $2·25 quality, ordered to be sold at $1·50. $2 quality ordered to be sold at $1·25.
Rich black all-wool Delaine. The $1 quality down to 62c. The 87½c. quality down to 50c.
The Rich Figured Satteens for summer dresses, ordered from the other side last fall expressly for this spring's sales, have come, and will now have to be sold at 25c. They were invoiced at 40c., gold.
French Grenadines, at 18c.
French Grenadines, at 12½c.
French Grenadines, Brocade Figures on Black Ground, 50c., marked down from $1.
Brocade Figure Hernanis, White Ground, 30c., marked down from 50c.
French Organdie Lawns, 35c., marked down from 50c.
AT PROCTOR'S.
A tremendous slaughter in Bleached and Brown Table Damasks. At last the knife has been put into these goods, and they will be cleared out at great loss.
AT PROCTOR'S
Are some very fine Dress Goods being slaughtered at 25 cents.
PROCTOR'S,
3 30ws2t NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m5

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
has a large assortment of FINE MILLINERY Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets an Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc.

BONNETS, HATS, ETC.

CARY, LINCOLN & CO.
WILL OPEN
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1870,
Spring Bonnets and Round Hats.
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,
3 28 3t PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER TOR SALE
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA IRON
AND
RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds run THIRTY YEARS, and pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest in gold, clear of all taxes, payable at the First National Bank in Philadelphia.
The amount of Bonds issued is $625,000, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company, the former of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, which has been paid for from Stock subscriptions, and after the railroad is finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth $1,000,000.
The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.
We sell them at 92 and accrued interest from March 1. For further particulars apply to
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
3 30 2f PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!
JUST RECEIVED, THE FINEST
NEW CROP JAPAN TEAS
Yet imported into this country, in small ORNAMENTAL PACKAGES, put up expressly for family use, *under lock and key.*
COFFEES.
Liberia, Mocha, East India, African, Java, and other choice qualities, by the bag, at wholesale price.
HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!!
WESTPHALIA,
N. STOKES' JERSEY,
C. NEWBOLD'S DO.,
S. DAVIS, JR.'S,
IOWA,
MARYLAND HAMS,
And superior Sugar Cured DRIED BEEF and TONGUES.
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries,
No. 115 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
1t4p BELOW CHESNUT.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner Eighth and Filbert Sts.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK AND OTHER SOURCES:
Satin Plaid Nainsooks, Satin Stripe Nainsooks.
Plaid and Stripe Swiss Muslins; Plaid Organdies.
8-4 French Muslins.
Soft finish Cambrics, Nainsooks, and Victoria Lawns
Piques, 25, 30, 33, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, 70, 75 cents.
Corded Piques, 30½, 50, 62½ cents.
White Brilliantes, 25, 31, 37½, five qualities.
Marseilles and Honeycomb Quilts.
20,000 yards Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings and Insertings.
Guipure Bands, Dimity Bands, etc.
Ladies' Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 12½, 16, 20 25, 31, 37½, 50 cents.
Ladies' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 8, 10, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 25 and 31 cents.
BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS,
Bought at the very lowest prices for gold, consisting of
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Bird eye Linens, Shirting Linens and Linen Towellings by the yard.
New Spring Delaines, Black Silks, Black Alpacas etc. etc.
PRICE & WOOD,
3 5ws5 N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.
N. B.—500 dozen Boys' Linen Handkerchiefs, printed borders, 8 and 10 cents.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves.
Kid Gloves, 75 cents and $1 per pair.

ELDER, WALTON & CO.,
215 North NINTH Street, 215
ABOVE RACE.
GOODS MARKED AT GOLD RATES.
Bargains in Black Alpacas at 22 cents.
Black Alpacas, 28, 31, 37½, 45, 50c. to $1·00.
Special Drive in our 37½ and 50 cent numbers
Case Black and White Skirting, 28 and 31 cents.
Great bargain, selling elsewhere at 37½ cents.
4 are superior quality London Cord Pique, 25c.
Plaid Nainsooks, 18, 22, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 44c.
Striped Nainsooks, 20, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 44, 50c.
One of Brocaded Satin Plaid Muslins, 37½c. Yard wide, worth 56 cents. Extraordinary sacrifice.
Victoria Lawns, 25, 31, 37½c.
Swiss Muslins, 15, 18¾, 25, 27½, 50c.
Pique Depot.
Pique in figures, 21, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 50c.
Pique in stripes, 28, 31, 37½, 44, 62½c.
Pique, French styles, 50c.
One lot 7-4 Loom Table Linen, 37½c.
Waterproofs reduced.
Black Silks reduced to close out.
Spring Delaines, 19c
6-4 Colored Alpacas, 25c.
Spring Mohairs, 44c.
We buy our goods from the auctions and importers direct, and sell accordingly.
ELDER, WALTON & CO.
Large stock Calicoes, warranted fast colors, 10 cents; manufacturers' price 10½ cents. 3 28 6t4p

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.
Spring Importations.
IMMENSE STOCK OF
LINEN GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
PRICES DOWN
3 21 mwf1 TO PRESENT GOLD RATE.

NOTICE.
Pim Brothers & Co.'s
First Quality Irish Poplins,
In all colors, imported especially for THIS SEASON'S SALES, together with our LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF
Spring Silks and Dress Goods.
NEW GOODS opened DAILY, and PRICES guaranteed to be as LOW as they can be sold.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
3 26 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
NO. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
Have opened their Spring Stock of
EMBROIDERIES AND WHITE GOODS
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS.
PIQUES IN EVERY VARIETY.
PLAID, FIGURED AND STRIPED NAINSOOKS.
VICTORIA LAWN, CAMBRIC AND JACONET LAWN AND SWISS PUFFED MUSLIN.
FRENCH NAINSOOK AND ORGANDIES.
REAL AND IMITATION LACES.
LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS
LINEN AND LACE COLLARS AND CUFFS.
NOVELTIES AND FANCY ARTICLES.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO MAKING UP INFANTS' WARDROBES. 3 25mwf3mrp

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 30, 1870.

Getting Along Swimmingly.

It has long been demonstrated that there is no sphere occupied by men that cannot be respectably filled by women. This has been illustrated over and over again ever since the women's rights women have agitated themselves and their subjects. It was very strangely and pleasingly illustrated on Monday evening at an entertainment given at the Brooklyn Swimming Academy, opposite the City Hall. The illustrator was a Miss Sallie E. Brewer, a graceful and daring young swimmist, who seemed to take to the water as naturally as an aquatic fowl. Everything pretty and piquant that could be done in water did Miss Brewer transact, her dress being at once modest and airy—or rather watery, and her muscles extremely well drilled to the performance of the feats she had set herself. Fluidity and femininity have not often been brought into such charming contact with one another. Even Miss Brewer's eyes are of the kind described as "liquid," and perhaps this had something to do with her natatory success. In fact the entire entertainment was a representation of what women—especially if they be young and pretty—dare to do, above and beyond their rights. If they never did anything but what was right and proper, they would lose just so much spice.

A New Lecturess.

A new lecturess from Boston, and the sma eastern hubs which supplement that big one, is to make her *debut* here on next Friday night. Her name is Miss Lillian Edgarton, and if I may venture an opinion based on but one personal interview, I would say that she bids fair to make a pecuniary success of it. She is younger and fairer than most lecturesses are, is an animated, fervid-looking blonde, has a graceful and noble presence, a full, rich voice, dresses expensively and with taste, and takes an anti-suffrage view of the woman-suffrage question. She has never yet appeared in this city, but brings with her very prettily-bespeaking notices from the Boston newspapers. She commenced public life as a reader and elocutionist, but not finding that extremely remunerative, determined to make oratory subservient to a purpose that smacked a little of sensation. So few public lecturesses have youth and good looks to commend them, that when one does present those claims, united to good abilities, she deserves a cordial recognition.

Mr. Bergh as a Lecturer.

Mr. Bergh, the protector of animals, has also been coming out as a lecturer. His lecture makes the laughable assumption—conveyed in the form of a dream—that he died, went to horse-heaven, and while there enjoyed the opportunity of hearing the confessions of all defunct animals. The subject of these confessions was not the sins of the brute creation but their sufferings, together with a detail of the cruelties they experienced from men.

The Pneumatic Underground Railway.

This affair is visited daily by between one thousand and two thousand persons. The entrance to it is at No. 260 Broadway, at the corner of Warren street, under Devlin's clothing warehouse. A good many schools are taken there, special arrangements being made with them. The hydraulic tunnelling machine by which Broadway is being bored, the immense æolor or blowing engine, which discharges one hundred thousand feet of cubic air per minute, the railway station and waiting-rooms, one hundred and twenty feet large and built entirely underground, and the pneumatic passenger-car lighted entirely with the new Zircon light, are all extremely interesting and well worth inspection.

Baron Von Bulow's Case.

Possibly you may remember the case of the Baron Von Bulow, the handsome and reckless foreigner, who carried his "Claude Melnotteism" so far as to impose upon numerous citizens both here and in Elizabeth, where he became engaged to be married to a most estimable young lady. His case has been coming up before the courts for the last six weeks, and is not settled yet. The fact is he has a fascinating exterior, which takes immensely with the ladies, and he has so managed to ingratiate himself with even the solid, wealthy, and respectable *pater* and *mater-familias*, that there seems some chance of his escaping the punishment which his bogus claim render him deserving of. His untitled brilliancy is more alluring than the noble dullness of more genuine nabobs.

Amusements.

Mr. Booth has been playing "Macbeth" this week to crowded houses, which greatly applaud the man while severely criticising the actor. Mr. Booth is so great a favorite here that in whatever part he chose to appear, between "King Lear" and "Toodles," he would be sure to draw big audiences. People go because they like the man, respect his pure, blameless life, and appreciate his tireless efforts to make his theatre as near perfection in its way as possible. It is a pretty sight, too, to watch the artless behavior of Mrs. Booth in the proscenium box while her husband is on the stage. She is more or less eyed throughout the performance by every one in the auditorium, but, with apparent unconsciousness of that fact, she fixes her gaze upon the face of her husband, and follows him with the fidelity of a self-appointed prompter from the first word to the last. When *Macbeth* was announced, there was great curiosity to know who was going to be the "Lady Macbeth," for certainly no stock actress in the city, with the exception of Madame Ponisi (who is permanently engaged at the Grand Opera House), was capable of playing the part. Public expectation has not been gratified in this respect, for the *role* has been given to Miss Fanny Morant, a most pleasant and large-proportioned comedienne, but extremely deficient in tragic power. A new point that Mr. Booth has observed is the absence of the ghost of "Banquo" from the banquet scene. The ghost exists only in the imagination of the actor, and the new reading presupposes a degree of culture on the part of the observers that average audiences do not always possess.

Judge "Gunny" Bedford.

Judge Bedford, better known in Gotham vernacular as Gunny Bedford, has been distinguishing himself in a manner that reflects favorably upon his moral and physical courage. It is so long since swindlers have been sentenced, at a New York bar, to a punishment at all proportionate to their misdeeds, that any severe judgment pronounced against one is a matter of sincere surprise. Yesterday, however, before the Court of General Sessions, over which Judge Bedford presides, Patrick McDonald, an emigrant ticket-agent, was sentenced by him to hard labor for five years at Sing Sing. The man's offense was swindling an emigrant out of twenty-five hundred dollars. The conviction is an extremely important one, both because McDonald had become notorious through the same swindling arts, and because swindlers of his peculiar class had grown to consider that such acts might be perpetrated with impunity. Gunny Bedford is not a strikingly handsome *man*, in fact—but no matter; in such cases as this he strikes you as being a beautiful judge! ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT last evening a good audience was in attendance to witness the performance of Professor Risley's "Bioplastic" Troupe and the Lauri family of pantomimists. The "Bioplastic" portion of the entertainment consisted of acrobatic feats alternated by *tableaux vivants*. The subjects of the latter were "Sappho; or the Inspiration;" "The Reposing Hercules;" "The Iron Age;" and "The Toilet of Pandora." These living pictures were arranged with much artistic skill and taste, and they were heartily applauded. The gymnasts of the troupe executed a number of difficult and interesting feats, but their performances did not materially differ from the common run of such things.

The Lauri family are clever pantomimists, and in *Lord Dundreary* and *Tot*, with which the performance commenced and ended, they excited considerable amusement. Their fun, however, is rather too much on the knock-down order, and there are not enough of those comic tricks that made the Ravels famous. When a pantomime is made up exclusively of kicks and cuffs it is apt to become slightly monotonous, and when an audience commences to yawn over an entertainment of this kind it is time to ring down the curtain and send them home

This evening the prismatic fountain, which it was found impossible to get ready in time for the opening performance, will be exhibited, with other novel features.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *Kit; or the Arkansas Traveller* will be repeated this evening, with Mr. Chanfrau in the leading *role*.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this evening in her drama of *Heart's Ease*.

MISS CARLOTTA PATTI'S concerts on Thursday and Friday evenings, and the matinee on Saturday, will be the last opportunity afforded our citizens to hear her, previous to her departure for California and South America. She will be assisted by Messrs. Theodore Ritter, J. F. Frume, Henry Squires, and Joseph Hermanns. Seats can be secured at the Academy of Music and at Boner's music store, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a *soiree d'Afrique* will be given this evening, in which the entire troupe will appear.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an interesting programme of Ethiopian comicalities will be presented this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ, JR., will open his repertoire of magical wonders at the Assembly Building this evening.

AT THE AMATEURS' DRAWING ROOM this evening Dr. J. Solis Cohen will deliver a lecture on the "Physicial Beauties of Musical Sound," under the auspices of the Irving Literary Institute.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited this evening at Concert Hall for the benefit of the South Street Presbyterian Church.

CITY ITEMS.

SPRING OVERCOATS.
BETTER IN STYLE,
BETTER IN FIT,
BETTER IN CUT,
BETTER IN MAKE,
than any others Ready-made in the city, at prices from $8 to $20.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

THE SECOMBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—William F. Scheible, Esq., doing business at No. 49 South Third street, is agent for the Secombe Manufacturing Company of New York city. This company, in a revised catalogue for the year 1870, call particular attention to the great variety of their manufactures, and the excellence of material and workmanship. The labor-saving machines and "Holt's Patent Hand Stamp," manufactured and sold by them, have large sales, and they are recognized by the public as indispensable articles. While others have for a time successfully competed in the one article of canceling stamp, the Secombe Company have had, in fact, no competition in first-class general work, and they now offer, in their latest improvement, the "New York Dater," an unrivalled machine, embracing the merits and discarding the objectionable features of those preceding it. The result of eight years' experience, in which the company have secured the assistance of the best chemical talents, guarantees them in saying that they have arrived at a degree of perfection in the manufacture of inking ribbons which defies all competition. Dies of every description are for sale by the company, and their catalogue throws out suggestions to parties sending orders. They say that any design on lettering may be engraved directly on brass, which they recommend on account of its extreme durability. The catalogue contains cuts representing the No. 1 Canceller, New York Dater, No. 4 Canceling Stamp, Library Stamp, Stationers' Stamp, Circular Bank Stamp, Banking-house Stamp, specimens of Autographs, Clothier's Stamp, Rotary Stamp, Type Carrier, Holt's Consecutive Numbering Machine, Seal Presses, etc. etc. The Holt Patent Consecutive Numbering Machine (self-inking) will number, automatically and consecutively, from 1 to 999,999, etc. The figures are all engraved in brass with a view to durability. The catalogue presents the prices of all the machines for sale by the Secombe Company.

15 CENT STOCKING IS FULL REGULAR.
25 CENT STOCKING HAS A VERY LARGE SALE.
The reason so many are patronizing Mr. Finn is because he is selling good goods at very low prices. Are not the figures below moderate?
12 cents good linen hemstitched Hdkfs.
3 and 4 cents per yard pretty crochet Edgings.
20 cents per yard good plaid Muslins.
Piques. Piques. Lowest Prices.
12 cents and up fine worked Hamburg Edgings.
12 spools for 45 cents, good 200 yards Cotton.
JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

CORSETS. CORSETS.
Lowest Prices,
Lowest Prices,
70 cents for good Whalebone Corsets.
85 cents fine Woven Corsets.
$1 25 fine Werley, 18 bone Corsets. This is beautifully shaped, and sells rapidly.
$2 25 for Helen, 30 bone Corsets.
$3 00 for full fashioned 50 bone Corsets.
JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

THERE IS GOOD AUTHORITY for stating that in this country one adult out of every six dies of Consumption; and, indeed, so prevalent and so fatal has this disease become, that it is dreaded as the great scourge of the race; and yet in the formative stages all Pulmonary Complaints may be readily controlled by resorting promptly to the EXPECTORANT of DR. D. JAYNE, which soothes and strengthens the bronchial tubes, allaying inflammation and cleansing them and the lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for Coughs and Cold, which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on Pulmonary Complaints, and it cures Bronchitis effectually if taken in time, and the directions strictly followed. It has maintained its reputation as a curative for over a quarter of a century, and if those who are threatened with Lung Diseases, or any of the symptoms of Bronchitis or Asthma, will at once give this standard remedy a trial, they will never regret it. Sold everywhere.

SUITABLE SUITS.
SUITS for young, suits for old,
SUITS in number, manifold;
SUITS for grave, suits for gay,
SUITS, *the fashion of the day;*
SUITS of fancy, suits that's plain,
SUITS, of which you'll ne'er complain;
SUITS to suit all sorts of folks.
YOUR SPRING SUIT BUY AT CHARLES STOKES',
No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 819 Chesnut street.

YOU ARE SURE TO GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH.—This new article seems to have been submitted to the most rigid and impartial scrutiny. A commission appointed by the American Institute have paid such an official compliment to its merits as is rarely vouchsafed by cautious science to any "new thing under the sun." A large proportion of the leading hotel and restaurant proprietors in New York use it and urge its use by others, over their own signatures; and men eminent in science have voluntarily come forward and indorsed it as an economic culinary staple, and as an unexceptional article of nourishment for the sick. The material from which it is manufactured—Carragcen or Irish Moss—is a lichen found in inexhaustible quantities on the coast of Ireland, and may be had for the gathering, without money and without price. Hence it will be cheap as long as the sea and the rocks last, which will be long enough for all practicable purposes. Our main object in this article has been to place what we believe to be a subject of great importance in its true light; nothing more, nothing less. The Sea Moss Farine is manufactured by a company whose central depot is at No. 53 Park place, New York.

THE NEW STAMP-CANCELLING MACHINE, which by the order of Commissioner Delano is to be used for revenue stamps, is known as "Wheeler's Patent Canceller." This instrument, in place of cancelling stamps by printing the name and date, mutilates them by cutting. It has been found necessary to discontinue the use of the old ribbon machine on account of the numerous frauds which could be perpetrated by washing, restoring, and reusing stamps so cancelled. By the Commissioner's order the only legal way by which stamps can be cancelled is by writing with ink upon them or by using Wheeler's machine. These machines will be ready for distribution about the fifteenth of April. They are small and compact in form, and resemble somewhat the ordinary lever die stamp. The price is ten dollars. Orders will now be received by the general agent for Pennsylvania, Edwin Stevens, No. 41 South Third street. The machine will be delivered "C. O. D.," as soon as ready.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 12 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

CURTAINS, SHADES, AND BEDDING.—Best bargains in the country. Lowest prices asked. All goods warranted. ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

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IN THE
OAK HALL,
FOR
APRIL.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

MCCORMICK—SILLIMAN.—On the 21st instant, at Selin's Grove, by the Rev. Mr. Shade, WILLIAM S. MCCORMICK, Esq., of Washington township, Lycoming county, Pa., to Miss KATE H. SILLIMAN, of Selin's Grove, Snyder county, Pa.

DIED.

CHARLTON.—On the 28th instant, ROBERT N. CHARLTON, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Decatur Council, O. of U. A. M., and the Hatters' Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1222 Wood street. Funeral to proceed to Philanthropic Cemetery.

HORSTMANN.—On the 29th instant, in Rome, Italy, SIGMUND H. HORSTMANN, in the 49th year of his age.

SHOCKLEY.—On the 28th instant, SARAH SPENCER SHOCKLEY, widow of the late Purnel Shockley, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Preston Brearley, No. 306 Richmond street, on Thursday morning, the 31st instant, at 9 o'clock. To be at Ebenezer M. E. Church, on Christian street, below Fourth, by 11 o'clock, for services and interment.

TYSON.—On Tuesday, the 29th instant, ALBERT L. TYSON, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 158, A. Y. M.; Girard Mark Lodge, No. 114, A. Y. M.; Franklin Lodge, No. 5, I. O. of O. F.; and Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 326 Marshall street, on Saturday morning at 7½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to the residence of his brother, No. 312 Franklin street, Reading, from whence interment will take place at 2 o'clock P. M.

CARPETINGS.

1870 RETAIL DEPARTMENT. 1870

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS,
Warehouse, No. 509 CHESNUT St.
Spring Importations.
NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS AT
Greatly Reduced Prices.
1000 PIECES ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES.
Most of the above are of extra quality, new styles, private patterns and designs expressly for our trade.
Canton Matting,
English Oil Cloths,
Cocoa Mattings.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
3 2 wfm3m PHILADELPHIA.

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.

CARPETINGS.
New Styles at the Reduced Rates.
BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN
CARPETINGS,
At 25 per cent. lower than last season's prices.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
No. 832 ARCH STREET,
3 12 3mrp Below Ninth, South Side.

BARTLETT,
SPRING STYLES
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR
MEN AND BOYS,
MADE ON HIS IMPROVED LASTS.
UNRIVALLED
FOR COMFORT,
FOR BEAUTY,
FOR DURABILITY.
A ready fit may always be obtained from his large stock of
FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 South SIXTH Street,
Above Chesnut.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THREE NEW BOOKS!

I. The Wittiest of Funny Books.
THE BAB BALLADS; OR, MUCH SOUND AND LITTLE SENSE. By W. S. Gilbert. With 113 illustrations by the author. One volume, square 12mo., cloth bevelled, gilt edges. $2 75.
These ballads, first published in periodicals, rapidly achieved a whimsical popularity which soon demanded their publication in a collected form. Much of this is due to the series of inexoressibly funny drawings by the author, who is happy in being at last enough to interpret his own humor in these admirable sketches which we pity the man who cannot appreciate and enjoy them. While the Ballads themselves will rank with the best of Thackeray, Bon Gaultier, or Ingoldsby, the illustrations will favorably compare with those of Leech, Punch, Lear, or Doré. It deserves a prominent place on the book-shelf with the wittiest authors. Let every one who in these dull times has the blues procure a copy as the cheapest remedy. While it is a nearly perfect *fac simile* of the English copy, it is only half the price.

II. The Gentleman's Stable Guide,
containing a familiar description of the American Stable, the most approved method of feeding, grooming, and general management of horses, together with directions for the care of carriages, harness, etc. By Robert McClure, M. D., V. S., author of "Diseases in the Stable, Field, and Farm Yard." With ample illustrations. 16mo., fine cloth, gilt. $1 50.
A handy manual, giving to the owner of a horse just the information of a practical nature that he often feels the need of, and by an author who thoroughly understands what he is writing about, and what is needed by every gentleman.

III. Staunton's Chess Book.
The American Chess Player's Handbook, teaching the rudiments of the game, and giving an analysis of all the recognized openings, exemplified by appropriate games actually played by Morphy, Harrwitz, Anderssen, Staunton, Paulsen, Montgomery, Meek, and others. From the works of Staunton. 16mo., with diagrams. Cloth, elegant, $1 50.
In this complete, practical manual those desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the art will find here the results of the combined skill and genius of the best players of world-wide celebrity.
The above three desirable books are this day published by
PORTER & COATES,
3 29 6trp No. 822 CHESNUT Street.

BOARDING.

NEW COLONNADE HOTEL,
Nos. 1502, 1504, and 1506 Chesnut St.,
Now open for guests to select rooms for permanent board. Apply at Hotel from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 3 25 6t

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVERILL BARLOW,
Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CABINET FURNITURE,
FACTORY, 1126 and 1128 CHARLOTTE Street.
Warerooms, No. 1117 CHESNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Furniture at private sale, at manufacturers' prices. Auction Sales every Tuesday at 10 A. M. Consignments solicited from first-class manufacturers and dealers. All goods warranted.
3 2 1mrp B. SCOTT, JR., Auctioneer.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage,
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 22 N. WATER St and 23 N. DELAWARE Avenue. 26

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

BANKRUPT STOCK
OF
CASSIMERES,
BOUGHT FOR CASH.
To close out rapidly we have made the prices of
ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES
50, 60, 70, 80, 90 cents, and $1 00
LESS THAN EVER BEFORE SOLD.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
3 29 3t Above Willow.

JAMES & HUBER,
Successors to JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now closing out their entire stock of
Winter Goods,
Consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, etc., of the best makes and finest texture, which they are selling far below importers' prices, preparatory to the reception of their SPRING STOCK OF GOODS. 3 28 mws

MEDICAL.

THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES ARE
THE FAVORITE PRESCRIPTIONS
OF THE
New York Medical University.
Reliable Remedies of a high Scientific character, designed for the cure of all diseases.
PREPARED STRICTLY ACCORDING TO THE LAWS OF MEDICAL CHEMISTRY
The University Medicines are prepared in consonance with the views of a number of distinguished living American Physicians, who believe that the time is come when educated Physicians should arise and make a decisive effort to overthrow the health-destroying system of Quackery prevailing in every town and city, and substitute SCIENTIFIC RESPONSIBLE REMEDIALS, in place of the worthless or dangerous Patent Medicines flooding the country.
These remedies are prepared by the newly discovered Chemical process of Professor Scott, termed STEAM FILTRATION, by which the entire Active Principle of any herb, drug, or chemical is thoroughly extracted, and its curative properties increased a hundred fold over those made in the ordinary manner.
They are standard, most of the ingredients constituting them having been used by the physicians of the University in their private practice, for more than twenty years.
Although but recently brought before the public in their present form as FIRST-CLASS REMEDIES, they are rapidly superseding the old poisons, Patent Medicines and Nauseous Drugs.
They are taken in small doses.
They are pleasant to the taste.
Their effects are almost instantaneous.
They are harmless to all
We have no one CURE ALL for all diseases, but a regular system of Remedies for each distinct class of maladies.
A list of our Remedies and a valuable Medical Book sent free to any address.
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THE FRENCH STAGE.

There is an obsolete journal of fashion called *La Belle Assemblée*, which contains descriptions, not only of various and elaborate modes of costume—delightful to ladies—but also of the favorite forms of diversion of its time; and in one of the numbers for the year 1809, the curious reader may find an article on the recreations of Paris, which gives an account of the Theatre Francaise, and especially of the demeanor of the audience at the rise of the curtain. The passage is worth transcribing, as an illustration of some national characteristics of the French people which have not caught the infection of change amongst all the changing fashions brought forth in the course of the last seventy years.

"The moment the curtain is seen to rise," says the writer in the old periodical, "that instant confusion turns itself into order. Unlike our countrymen, who call for silence by the word itself, the French express their wish for attention by a noise which may be described as a prolongation of the syllable *ish*. After the curtain is once up, it is expected that no person should interrupt the performance; the established rule of a French audience is universal attention."

This attitude of attention is the same at the Theatre Francais now as then. There is the same order, the same absolute silence observed, the same complete sympathy with the progress of the drama. Any casual interruption is instantly suppressed; silk dresses are not allowed to rustle, fans must not flutter, no whispers must circulate; the audience is expected to exist, for the time being, only for the actors, as the actors exist only for the audience. Between the acts of the piece comes the relaxation. Then most of the spectators leave their seats and throng the antechambers of the theatre, where the imagination still finds a stimulus in art. Grand statues of dramatists, players, and poets have their dwelling-place here, giving dignity to the amusement of the hour, as they suggest the immortality of genius. The hour passes; the play is acted out when the curtain falls; but the creative power which brings a noble drama into existence remains a treasured memory for a great nation. The marble statue of the man is the symbol of his genius carved out for unborn ages. The player who intensified the passions and realized the beauty which the poet conceived stands by his side in sculptured glory, and shares his immortality.

An author or an actor, passing through these halls, feels the stir of ambition within him, and a spectator entering them, full of the emotions which the stage has excited, feels satisfied that these are not vain things, and returns to the next lift of the curtain with a deepened interest. When audiences and actors are in such a condition of mutual sympathy the actors are impelled to great efforts. An audience so attentive does not overlook excellence in the smallest performance—even in the delivery of a message—and therefore every player has a sufficient motive for doing his best.

A complete harmony—which is justness of proportion—an adequate skill in all the parts, and their combination, result from these influences, and an acted drama at the Francais is a work of high art. When such players and such an audience are dealing with the work of a great author, the excellence produced is of that kind which makes a permanent impression of delight upon the mind.

There is a dramatic poem by Alfred de Musset, little known in England, called "La Nuit d'Octobre." It is not a play, it is a dialogue which takes place between the poet and his muse. The poet—who is the victim of a fatal passion, whose soul is stained, whose life is corrupted by the poison of a misplaced love—is sitting by his deserted hearth in gloomy meditation when his muse addresses him with tender reproach. Why has he neglected her? why has he abandoned the dominion of beauty and truth which she had opened to him? In reply, he tells the history of his betrayal and his great despair; she answers with compassion and with an exhortation to return to her, and in her pure embrace to soothe his bruised heart, to accept the bitter past as a wholesome medicine, to slake his burning thirst at the sweet waters of the stream of Helicon, to take her hand again and suffer her to lead him to the region of eternal glory. The poet listens, throws off his consuming lethargy, worships, and is reconciled: and so the piece concludes—a piece depending for its interest exclusively upon the poetry of its passion and upon the truth with which this poetry is rendered in recitation. The dialogue is confined to two persons, one of whom is a visionary being behind a veil, and there is no movement but that of inward passion. No stir from without, no interruption even for a single instant to the seclusion of the poet's study, no scenic effect, no action beyond the gestures of one unhappy man. There is probably no stage in the universe but that of the Francais where such a representation could attract and satisfy an audience; there it does both satisfy and attract, and when Mad'lle Favart and M. Delaunay are playing in it, the pit is inconveniently crowded, and yet the silence of the throng is like that of a single rapt listener.

But where is the English pit, gallery, or dress circle which could tolerate these revelations of the poet's mind with no other aid from without than that of the muse at the back of the scene, veiled, following his steps with slow, floating movement extending her arms compassionately towards him, but never meeting his eye?

It would be less impossible to find tragedians in London capable of performing, than auditors capable of listening to such a scene; indeed, throughout the whole of our great metropolis we cannot at the present day assemble a full audience willing to listen with undivided attention to a dramatic poem or a poetical drama. We have, indeed, no established drama, no playhouse where the manager can afford to wait. The Francais and the Opera Comique, the Odeon, the Chatelet, and the Grand Opera, all the houses in Paris where the performances are the most finished, and where the best pieces are produced, receive support from Government. In London every play produced is a money speculation, and must therefore address itself to the immediate gratification of the masses; and the mass is generally vulgar, and prefers the lowest and coarsest food. Audiences require to be educated by the drama before they can appreciate it. The Francais, not depending for support solely on the immediate applause of the public, has had time to direct and improve its taste, and in this way every first representation at this house is sure of assembling a circle of instructed critics. A considerable degree of importance is attached to representations which make a portion of the national pride of the people, and the study of the tragedian is that of an artist whose skill is well understood and appreciated in all its details. A piece which has gone through forty-eight rehearsals is still announced as "in preparation;" they are continued till there is no flaw in the performance. At the Opera Comique *La petite Fadette*, and *Le premier Jour de Bonheur*, are as remarkable for exquisite finish and smoothness as the *Nuit d'Octobre*, or *Il ne faut jurer de rien*, or *Paul Forestier*, or *Le Menteur*, at the Francais. The performances at the unendowed theatres are not equal to these in completeness and harmony. Where there is a French company there will generally be found some talent and often some genius; but it is not the cleverness of one or two players which produces a perfect work of art, but the indefatigable drilling of a company and the careful cherishing of every germ of ability and the proper distribution of every part. Wherever a playhouse is a mere speculation such an amount of care becomes impossible, and the best ambition of the player is at an end, and is replaced by a restless vanity or a greed for gain. The minor theatres of Paris excel those of London, inasmuch as they have models of excellence in the endowed playhouses, with the hope, for the superior artist, of being engaged in the higher regions of his art, where, be it remembered, not only all the best skill of modern Paris is concentrated, but where also the traditions of its past classical drama have their home; and where the retired genius enjoys his well-earned pension, and makes it his pleasant task to train the rising talent of the day. Those who have read that delicious dramatic poem by Francis Coppee, called "Le Passant," will accept the fact of its great and prolonged success at the Theatre de l'Odeon as a sufficient proof of the refined taste of Parisian playgoers. For the beauty of the piece consists in its poetry, without any kind of spasm or sensational effect. The French writers, casting off the pedantic trammels of their classical drama, have developed a quantity of poetry of which they were supposed to be incapable. Victor Hugo and Alfred de Musset are acknowledged by all nations in their different ways as eminent dramatic poets, and M. Coppee, for that one production of "Le Passant," deserves to be named in the same category.

Clever writers of comedy and romantic drama are too abundant for any satisfactory selection, but Augier, Sardou, and Feuillet are the names which the most immediately present themselves for distinction in that long list. But as some evil is wont to be associated with the good of this world, we find that the new freedom which has opened a way for the imagination of the dramatic poet has also given admittance to the vagaries of unsound thought, which substitutes the abnormal for the true and puts fever in the place of force. The danger that the genius of France incurs at present consists in the spasm and contortion which the romantic school has encouraged, and which writers of such extraordinary gifts as Victor Hugo and Octave Feuillet ought to have had the strength to renounce. M. Octave Feuillet's last tragedy, called *Julie*, is a case in point. It is a domestic tragedy; a painful, fatal passion absorbs the unhappy woman who is the subject of it, from the first to the last scene, culminating in her death. She dies of her internal anguish. The play, though the plot is of a disagreeable nature, is not an offence against morals, but it *is* an offence against art. No human being could take any touch of pollution from this drama. The penalty of the transgressor is very bitter, and there is no scene of alluring tenderness to soften its effect.

But young authors desiring to imitate M. Feuillet would be likely to enlarge the sphere of bad art by working with such a model before them—for it is only the intensity of the emotion which atones for the manner of its development. That intensity of passion, reached by the master's hand, absorbs all the feeling and suspends the judgment of the spectator; but the slightest shortcoming would make it revolting to the taste. Indeed, the least failure of strength in the actress would be fatal to the piece, even as it stands, and M. Feuillet would hardly have ventured upon his concluding scene if he had not known the peculiar genius of Mad'lle Favart. So much regard for the special talent of an actress is not good either for author or player, and a beautiful drama is rarely produced under such an influence. The great fault in the construction of M. Feuillet's *Julie* consists in its monotony of pain—in the absence of that relief which beauty gives, or should give, to the severest tragedy. Such a relief is afforded in the terrible tragedy of *Lear* by the tenderness of "Cordelia" and the devotion of the fool to his master; and no perfect master of his art would allow any great tragic work to be complete without some touch of beauty of this kind. The true poet will not be content merely to lacerate the imagination; he will also elevate and soothe it. The scourge is too much in use in the modern French romantic school, and the imaginative faculties of the reador or spectator are in danger of being blunted or stunned by a long course of this savage treatment. It is to be found in many of the late productions of the French dramatists, and in some works of the most distinguished poets, as in Victor Hugo's play of *Le Roi s'amuse*, which is in some respects a grand production, and which would have taken its place among the masterpieces of creative genius if the poet had used more restraint; if he had paused in the whirlwind of his passion, and had tempered the horror of his situations with some alternations of repose and sweetness. If such writers as Victor Hugo, Feuillet, and Augier throw off the restraints of true art, and, in order to obtain violent and startling effects, abandon decorum and dignity, the players will come by degrees to follow their example, and instead of such finished artists as Favart and Delaunay, we shall have shriekers and grimacers. Things have not yet arrived at so bad a pass as this; but the tendency of the modern school of fiction in France (and in England also) is in this direction, and it is the business of the honest critic to speak words of warning while there is yet time. The English acted drama is past hope—it is dead, without a chance of resurrection; but the French stage lives yet, is still vigorous, is still fresh, and still maintains the elements of beauty within it uncorrupted. It runs the risk of descending to a lower, but it has the means of rising to a higher life.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

Hints to Wearers of Kid Gloves.

It is not generally known, or does not appear to be known, even by those who wear kids almost exclusively, that the durability and set of these articles depend very much upon how they are put on the first time. Two pairs may be taken from one box, of exactly the same cut and quality, and by giving different treatment when first putting the hands into them, one pair will be made to set much better, and to wear doubly, or nearly that length of time longer than the other. When purchasing gloves, people are usually in too much of a hurry; they carelessly put them on, and let them go in that way then, thinking to do the work more completely at another time. When this is the case a person is sure to meet with disappointment, for as the glove is made to fit the hand the first time it is worn, so it will fit ever after, and no amount of effort will make a satisfactory change. Never allow a stretcher to be used, for the gloves will not be likely to fit as well for it. All of the expansion should be made by the hands; if the kids are so small as to require the aid of a stretcher, they should not be purchased, as they will prove too small for durability, comfort, or beauty. When selecting gloves, choose those with fingers to correspond with your own in length; take time to put them on, working in the fingers first, until ends meet ends, then put in the thumb, and smooth them down until they are made to fit nicely. A glove that sets well will usually wear well, at least will wear better than one of the same kind that does not fit well. When the ends of the fingers do not come down right, or when they are so long as to form wrinkles upon the sides of the fingers, they will chafe out easily; where the stretcher has to be used to make the fingers large enough, the body part will be so small as to cramp the hand so that it cannot be shut without bursting the seams of the kids. Some recommend putting new kid gloves into a damp cloth before they are put on, and allowing them to remain until moistened. With this treatment they can be put on much easier than otherwise, and will fit very nicely until they get dry, but on second wearing there will be an unnatural harshness about them, wrinkling in spots, and they will not set so perfectly as at first. I have tried the damping process and do not approve of it.—*Canadian Journal of Commerce.*

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(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to

H. L. LEAF,
1 27 5 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.

FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY

Price of Passage From New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $73; Steerage, $30, Gold.

From Bremen to New York:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $73; Steerage, $40, Gold.

These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.

Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen or the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO.,
1 17 5 No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

FOR CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, AND FLORIDA PORTS.

The Steamship

PROMETHEUS,

will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street,

On THURSDAY, March 31, at 4 P. M.

Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.

Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.

Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 25 Dock Street Wharf.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train:—

PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.

DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.

J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
1 4 Agents at Savannah.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 5th inst., leaving Daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4?

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The Steam Propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
3 4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; J. M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid [illegible] sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.

For engagements of freight or passage apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
6 5 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

GREAT EATERS.

The Wiltshire boors who lately had an eating match against time probably never heard about Hercules, Ulysses, or Milo; and therefore did not know that their achievement had been far outdone. The two sweet youths wagered with each other as to which would eat a given quantity in the shortest time. One got rid of six pounds and a half of rabbit, a loaf of bread, and two pounds of cheese in a quarter of an hour; and he was so flattered with the applause of the bystanders, that he finished off with a beefsteak, a pint and a half of gin, and half a pint of brandy. So far good—or, rather, so far bad. Now, Mr. Badham, in his "Prose Halieutics," tells us that, "amongst immortal gluttons, Hercules the beef-eater was the chief; he would eat up the grilled carcass of a cow at a meal, with all the live coals attached to it. The edacity of Ulysses is competently attested in the Odyssey. Milo carried an ox round the stadium in his arms, and then with as little difficulty in his inside."

If it be alleged that these three ancient worthies never lived except in the pages of mythology, there is no difficulty in finding real mortals that will serve the purpose. Lucullus had a room in his house for every kind of supper, each at a particular cost; and even his cheapest supper was worth a moderate fortune. Apicius killed himself when he had only eighty thousand pounds sterling left, fearing that he would die of starvation. One epicure had sauce for a pair of partridges prepared from two dozen; and twenty-five legs of mutton cut up to supply one choice plateful of special delicacy; and a dish prepared at endless cost from peacocks' brains.

Boehmer, a German writer, described somewhat fully the case of a man at Wittenberg, who, for a wager, would eat a whole sheep, or a whole pig, or a bushel of cherries, including the stones. His strength of teeth and power of swallowing enabled him to masticate, or at least to munch into small fragments, glass, earthenware, and flints. He preferred birds, mice, and caterpillars; but when he could not get these delicacies he put up with mineral substances. Once he devoured pen, ink, and sand-pounce, and seemed half inclined to deal in the same way with the inkstand itself. He made money by exhibiting his powers in this way until about sixty years of age, after which he lived nearly a score more years in a more rational way. Although a Latin treatise was published in elucidation of his marvellous powers, it may not be uncharitable to suppose that there was a little chicanery in the matter, as in the case of the fire-eaters with whom we are familiar at the fairs and in the streets, and who doubtless live upon more reasonable diet when not engaged in money-making exhibitions. A story is told of General Koenigsmark, an officer engaged in one of the many wars waged in bygone times by Sweden against Poland and Bohemia, which illustrates both the pig-eating attribute and the fear which such an achievement may possibly produce in the minds of others. A peasant came to the King of Sweden's tent during the siege of Prague, and offered to devour a large hog for the amusement of his majesty. The general, standing by, said that the fellow ought to be burnt as a sorcerer. Nettled and irritated at this, the peasant exclaimed, "If your Majesty will but make that old gentleman take off his sword and spurs, I will eat him before I begin the pig," accompanying this offer with a vast expansion of mouth and jaws. Brave as he was in battle, Koenigsmark could not stand this; he beat a hasty retreat from the tent, and hurried to his own quarters.

In the time of Charles the First, Taylor, the Water poet, gave an account of one Nicholas Wood, a Kentish man, who had a power of stowing away a marvellous quantity of food at a meal. He was credited with having on one occasion devoured a whole raw sheep; on another three dozen pigeons; on a third, several rabbits; on a fourth, eighteen yards of black pudding; while on two other occasions the quantities set down were sixty pounds of cherries and three pecks of damsons. But it will be better to disbelieve these statements, and attend more to the moderate though still startling accounts given by Taylor, that "Two loynes of mutton and one loyne of veal were but as three sprats to him. Once, at Sir Warham St. Leger's house, he showed himself so violent of teeth and stomach that he ate as much as would have served thirty men, so that his belly was like to turn bankrupt and break, but that the serving man turned him to the fire and anointed his paunch with grease and butter to make it stretch and hold; and afterwards being laid in bed, he slept eight hours and fasted all the while, which, when the knight understood, he commanded him to be laid in the stocks, and there to endure as long as he had lain bedrid with eating." In the time of George the First there was a man who, in a fit of religious enthusiasm, tried to maintain a Lenten fast of forty days and forty nights. Breaking down in this resolution after a few days, he took revenge on himself by becoming an enormous eater, devouring large quantities of raw flesh with much avidity. Somewhat over a century ago, a Polish soldier, presented to the court of Saxony as a marvel of voracity, one day ate twenty pounds of beef and half of a roasted calf. About the same time a youth of seventeen, apprentice to a Thames waterman, ate five pounds of shoulder of lamb and two quarts of green peas in fifty minutes. An achievement of about equal gluttony was that of a brewer's man, who, at an inn in Aldersgate street, demolished a roast goose of six pounds' weight, a quartern loaf, and three quarts of porter, in an hour and eighteen minutes. Early in the reign of George the Third a watchmaker's apprentice, nineteen years of age, in three quarters of an hour devoured a leg of pork weighing six pounds, and a proportionate quantity of peas pudding, washing down these comestibles with a pint of brandy taken off in two draughts. A few years afterwards there was a beggar at Gottingen who on more than one occasion ate twelve pounds of meat at a meal. After his death his stomach, which was very large, was found to contain numerous bits of flint and other odds and ends, which nature very properly refused to recognize as food. In fact, setting aside altogether the real or alleged eating up of a whole sheep or hog, the instances are very numerous in which a joint sufficient for a large family has disappeared at a meal within the unworthy corpus of one man.

It is clearly evident that many of the records of voracious eating point to a morbid craving which the person suffers, and which is as much a disease as the opposite extreme—loss of appetite—while being still more difficult of cure. Medical men have at hand a stock of learned Greek names to apply to various manifestations of the disease. Dr. Copland describes a case which came under his professional notice. There were two children possessing insatiable appetites, of which the youngest, seven years old, was the worst. "The quantity of food devoured by her was astonishing. Everything that could be laid hold of, even in its raw state, was seized upon most greedily. Besides other articles, an uncooked rabbit, half a pound of candles, and some butter were taken at one time. The mother stated that this little girl, who was apparently in good health otherwise, took more food, if she could possibly obtain it, than the rest of her family, consisting of six besides herself."

As to fire-eaters, they have always been exhibitors rather than persons possessing a real liking for this peculiarly hot kind of food. There was one Powell, very eminent in this line of business towards the close of the reign of George the Second. It used to be jocularly said of him that "his common food is brimstone and fire, which he licks up as eagerly as a hungry peasant would a mess o' pottage; and such is his passion for this terrible element, that if he were to come hungry into your kitchen while a sirloin was roasting he would eat up the fire and leave the beef." Some of the former paragraphs in this article contain incidental notices of persons swallowing mineral substances of various kinds; and it appears that medical men recognize a disease called lithophagy, or stone-eating. Persons have been known to devour, not merely spiders and flies, toads and serpents, and other living creatures—not merely cotton, hair, paper and wood, but cinders, sand, earth, clay, chalk, flint, glass, stone, musket-bullets, and earthenware. One man could swallow billiard-balls and gold and silver watches. There is an accredited case in the medical journals of New York for 1822, of a man who could swallow clasp-knives with impunity; but on one day he overshot the mark by swallowing fourteen—it killed him. If we would go into the particulars of all these kinds of voracity, we should have to establish three grades—digesting without mastication, swallowing without digesting, and simply swallowing without either mastication or digestion. But every one can trace this matter for himself. As to earth-eating, the young women of certain lands are said to eat chalk and clay to improve their complexions.

Cases have been known in which the limitation to the quantity of food taken at once is brought about rather by the effects of fumes and vapors upon the brain than by an exhaustion of the deglutitory powers of the eater. One of those persons to whom a whole joint is a mere trifle was tempted to accept a wager to the effect that he could not take three shillings' worth of bread and ale at a meal. The man who laid the wager provided twelve new hot penny loaves, and steeped them in several quarts of ale. The effect of the ale upon the hot crumb of the bread was such as to send off the glutten into a drowsy helplessness long before he had come to the end of his allotted task, and he was greatly mortified afterwards at having lost the wager.

If the propensity be really due to an abnormal condition of the system, a morbid craving which physiologists and physicians can trace to an organic source, the person is no more to blame than other patients suffering under maladies. But if he boasts of his achievements, and makes them the subject of bets, we can have no difficulty in settling the degree of reprobation due to him. About forty years ago there was an inscription on the window of a small roadside inn, between Peckham and Sydenham, recording such a boast; whether railways and other novelties have swept it away, we cannot tell, but Hone described it thus:—

"March 16, 1810,
Thomas Mount Jones dined here,
Eat six pounds of bacon, drank nineteen pots of beer."

It is nonsense, and a libel upon the four-footed races, to call such exhibitions of gluttony brutal or beastly; seeing that real brutes and beasts eat only when they are hungry, and leave off when they have had enough.—*All the Year Round.*

AGRICULTURAL.

BUIST'S GARDEN MANUAL AND ALMANAC for 1870 contains one hundred and twenty pages of useful information to country residents, distributed gratuitously from
BUIST'S SEED WAREHOUSE,
3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET St., above Ninth.

BUIST'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS.—Market Gardeners or Private Families who desire the most improved Seeds should purchase their supplies at
BUIST'S SEED WAREHOUSE,
3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET St., above Ninth.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN TOOLS.—Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, Churns, Garden and Field Rollers, Lawn Mowers, Railroad and Garden Wheelbarrows; Hay, Straw, and Fodder Cutters, all at reduced prices. Call and examine our stock ROBERT BUIST, JR.,
SEED WAREHOUSE,
3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street.

THE PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWER.—This is the most improved hand machine made, and is just the article needed by all who have grass to cut. It can be operated by a lady without fatigue. Price $28, and every Mower warranted. Sold by
ROBERT BUIST, JR.,
SEED WAREHOUSE,
3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street.

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOW OPEN AT

HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,

No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS.
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.

Also, a very large assortment of
COTTON WOOL AND MERINO HOSIERY.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The Western Maryland Railroad Company having secured the aid of the city of Baltimore, will soon be in funds sufficient to complete the road from Pipe Creek Bridge to Hagerstown, and will receive Proposals until 9th April for all the unfinished Grading and Bridging on the uncompleted section, the work on which has been suspended for a year.

Payments made in cash for all work done.

The work on the Graduation, Masonry, and Superstructure of Bridges will amount to about $200,000.

For all information as to the present condition of the work to be done, apply to
W. BOLLMAN, President,
3 28 6w No. 24 N. HOLLIDAY Street.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1053 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. [illegible] Market Street, Camden, New Jersey.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 Noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:23 A. M., and 2:05 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 8:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	-	9:35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	-	7:40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	-	9:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia		11:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	-	9:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	-	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	-	7:30 A. M.
" " Williamsport		6:00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven		7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	- - -	8:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	-	9:25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	- - -	4:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport		3:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	-	8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport		9:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport		12:25 A. M.
" Harrisburg	-	5:25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Leni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Leni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. The 30 of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:35, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:20, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5½, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:30, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane. The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7½, 8:10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6½, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.
Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGHAND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:40, and 8:25 P.M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:30 and 7:05 P. M
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.
From Abington at 2:35, 6:45, and 9:20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2:30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 6:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2:25 P. M. train will leave at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.
ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO
NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at
721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
1 d Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER
No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.

Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see *Public Ledger*. 11 13

N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET Street.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE, (11 24)
No. 232 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:30 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:30 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WILL OF S. B. BARCROFT.

A Large Estate—Liberal Bequests, Public and Private.

This morning the will of the late S. B. Barcroft was admitted to probate. Mr. Barcroft was one of our most prominent merchants, and for a number of years he carried on an extensive dry goods business in this city. Only recently we recorded his death and burial. He had accumulated a handsome fortune, and we learn that his estate is valued at $750,000.

By the provisions of his will, which we examined to-day, he leaves $150,000 to his wife, Mary Ann Barcroft. Rev. William Suddards is to receive $1000. Large sums, ranging above and below $15,000, are to go to his relatives, while amounts varying from $5000 to $1000 are willed to persons, male and female, who had been in his employ.

The following public bequests we find in the will:—

Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Philadelphia.....$5000
Northern Home for Friendless Children... 3000
Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind..... 2000

A section in the will provides that after all the provisions have been complied with, the remainder of the estate shall go to his wife, who, with Samuel K. Kille, Esq., are made the executors of the will.

The children of Mr. Barcroft's late partner in business also receive handsome legacies in the way of money.

The will covers several large sheets of paper, and in it appear the names of no less than fifty persons who are to receive contributions of money.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—To-day is all that our lady friends could wish for. If there is not a small amount of talking done in our millinery stores, we are ignorant of the ways of the world.

—The "middlemen" here are already prating about the failure of the peach crop. The truth of the matter is, that as large a crop as that of last year is confidently expected.

—The Building Inspectors are requiring contractors and others to conform to the act of Assembly which forbids putting the ends of joists into flues, and which requires the ends of the same, when supported by party walls, to be separated by a brick.

—The Ringgold and Monroe Grammar School commencements take place this evening, the former at the Musical Fund Hall and the latter in the school house.

—An adjourned meeting to organize a Temple of Honor and Temperance will be held this evening, at 8 o'clock, at Humane Hall, southeast corner of Thirteenth and Oxford streets.

—A stated meeting of the alumni of Girard College will be held on Saturday evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, at the Assembly Buildings, Tenth and Chesnut streets.

—Information wanted. The leaders of the party called "Democratic," of this city, would like to know as to the whereabouts of the once famous "Molly Maguire."

THE NEW APPRAISER'S STOREHOUSE.—The new building at the corner of Second, Dock, and Gold streets, for the Appraiser's Department, is now externally completed as far as the roof. In the Deficiency Appropriation bill in Congress $30,000 is allowed to finish the work upon the building, but this will not complete it. The work is of the best kind throughout. The building is perfectly fireproof, and the walls are very stout and strong. The basement is fitted up for the reception of imported liquors. When completed all further expense for the rent of bonded warehouses will be saved. About triple the amount of the last appropriation is needed, and if such a sum was granted the building could be finished this season. As it is, there is very little hope for it at present.

CLOSE DRIVING.—George Walters belongs to Bucks county. George yesterday came to town with a load of hay. At Tenth and Coates streets he met an old friend, and of course commenced a chat. Whilst George was gabbling his team went marching on, and ran the pole of the wagon into the rear of a "dearborn" which preceded. A policeman called George's attention to the fact, and told him to attend to his team. George replied that he "knew his own business," and in a rough way requested the officer to visit the region of "coal, fire and brimstone." This the officer refused to do, but, on the contrary, arrested George and took him before Alderman Massey, who imposed a fine for close driving.

ROBBED IN A CELL.—Last night the Sixth District Police arrested a chap for drunkenness, and locked him up in the cell wherein were confined William McFarland and Edward Reagan on the charge of assault and battery. Whilst searching the disciple of "Bacchus," Lieutenant Gercke noticed on his finger a fine gold ring, which he endeavored to remove, but could not. He then told the turnkey to watch and see that the chap did not lose it. This morning when brought out it was found that some one had taken the ring. The two "roughs" named were then searched and on the person of McFarland the golden circle was found. Alderman Jones held the two in $800 bail each to answer.

FIRE.—About 3 o'clock this morning the stable attached to the house of the Globe Steam Fire Engine Company, situated on the Germantown road, below St. John street, was partially destroyed by fire. By some means the horses of the company broke their halters and succeeded in escaping from the place. The origin of the fire is unknown. A number of the members who were asleep in the upper stories of the engine house at the time, knew nothing of the occurrence until awakened by the alarm. The loss will amount to about $200.

AT HER OLD TRICKS.—Some days ago we called the attention of our readers to the fact that a female impostor was making the rounds of the city professing to collect money to aid in the burying of the child of a poor woman residing in the neighborhood of Seventh and Cherry streets. We are notified that this same female is at the same trick again, and we would advise our readers to be on the lookout for her, and hand her over to the police. She is about twenty-five years of age, thin built, light complexioned, and talks glibly.

SHOES.—Some time last night a shoe store on Lombard street was entered and robbed of several pairs of shoes, the thief effecting an entrance by breaking open the front door. About midnight Officer Blath, whilst patrolling Seventh street in the neighborhood of St. Mary, ran across a negro named William States, who had with him a lot of new shoes. An investigation showed that the shoes were stolen from the store in Lombard street. William will have a hearing before Alderman Kerr this afternoon.

RESTAURANT AT THE PARK.—Among the many other improvements and facilities for enjoyment at Fairmount Park, there is a fair prospect for the addition of a new and pleasant feature in the shape of a first-class restaurant and refreshment saloon. The Commissioners are now ready to receive offers from competent persons to take the Belmont Mansion for the purpose, it being intended that only the best establishment of the kind shall exist there.

RIBBONS.—The millinery goods establishment of S. S. Corbin was robbed on Sunday night last of about two hundred dollars worth of ribbons. Thieves, whilst prowling about the neighborhood, found that some careless individual had kindly left the yard gate open. Accepting the invitation, they entered, and with very little trouble secured the plunder. Of course the Mayor and his police will have to share the blame.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—An overgrown juvenile named John Lindsay was yesterday arrested on Sterling street, below Shirpen, for throwing stones and otherwise annoying the residents of the vicinity. Alderman Dallas held him in $300 bail to answer.

INVITATION TO THIEVES.—The police of the Fifth district report having found open the doors of nine houses during last night. Is it any wonder that robberies are nightly committed?

DEATH OF A PHILADELPHIA MERCHANT ABROAD.—A private telegram received in this city last evening announces that Mr. Sigmund H. Horstmann, of the well-known Philadelphia firm of Horstmann & Sons, died in Rome of malarious fever. Less than a week ago Mr. Horstmann's daughter died in that city of the same malady, which is now raging with fearful violence. A large number of the foreigners now in Rome have been attacked by it. Mr. Horstmann's health had been impaired by a previous disease. The deceased was one of the heads of the manufacturing firm with which he was connected. It was founded in 1815, by the father of Sigmund. Mr. Horstmann was the most enterprising of merchants, and an upright and public-spirited citizen.

REPORT OF THE JUDGES.—The judges of the trial of skill between the steamers of the Good Intent and Resolution Fire Companies have reported the following as the result:—

Good Intent—First hour average 151 feet; second hour, played 21 minutes, average 100 feet. Play for the one hour and twenty minutes, 137 feet 11 inches.

Resolution—First hour, 135 feet 4 inches; second hour, 151 feet 9 inches. Play in eighteen minutes of the third hour 135 feet 8 inches.

Average play of both engines, when the steamer of the Good Intent gave out:—Good Intent, 137 feet 11 inches. Resolution, 137 feet.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND OTHERS.—We are requested to call attention to the sale of very elegant cabinet furniture to be held on Friday next in the salesrooms of M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street. The furniture was made expressly for wareroom sales by Mr. George J. Henkels, and is now arranged for examination, with catalogues.

A COAT.—A sneak thief named August Smith yesterday entered a building which is in the course of construction at Seventeenth and Carpenter streets, and stole a coat belonging to a carpenter who was at work upstairs. August was about taking it to a pawn shop when Officer Forsythe nabbed him. Alderman Dallas sent him below.

RACERS.—John F. Glacken and D. J. Hubar were yesterday arrested at Philip and Oxford streets, by Officer Woodhouse, whilst indulging in the amusement of lashing a couple of underfed mules into a gallop. They were taken before Alderman Devlin, who imposed the fine for fast driving.

COAT AND SPOONS.—Some impecunious vagrant last night entered the residence of Mr. John Boardman, northeast corner of Sepviva and Dauphin streets, and stole therefrom three or four spoons and an old coat.

RENOVATED.—The Delaware Harbor Police Station House has been entirely refitted, and is now a model of neatness. A couple of fine new boats are also being built for the force. They will be launched about the 12th proximo.

CARELESS LAMPLIGHTER.—The police of the Third district report that the gas lamps are left unlighted at night, and further that when lighted they are allowed to burn until 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning. Who is that lamplighter?

TAVERN LICENSES.—Thus far the City Commissioners have issued over 1550 licenses, but the Recorder has only approved of 700 bonds.

COLLISION ON THE NORTH RIVER.

A Tugboat Sunk by a Hoboken Ferryboat —The Fireman Drowned and the Engineer Missing.

At 7 o'clock last evening the ferryboat Weehauken left the slip at the foot of Barclay street for Hoboken, and when in the middle of the river ran into the tugboat Joe, the guard rail of the ferryboat carrying away the pilot-house of the tug. The pilot of the latter when he perceived that a collision was inevitable left his box, and when the vessels struck he jumped on board the ferryboat, but when he saw the tug still afloat he returned, thinking that the damage was only comparatively trifling. It had not drifted 100 yards, however, when it became almost full of water, began to settle steadily, and then went down. By this time he seized on the small boat on board the tug, and seeing that nothing else remained to him, he suddenly thought of the boy, who was at one end of the tugboat when it went down. He shouted, but received no answer. He pulled the boat in a circle till he discovered the youth floating on the water and rescued him. The lad was on the point of succumbing when he was rescued. They remained on the boat till they saw the Desbrosses street ferryboat Colden approaching, and they and their boat were taken aboard by the deck hands and brought to Jersey City.

The fireman, who was in the engine room to the last, went down with the tug, and there is some doubt about the safety of the engineer. It was stated that he was lying sick and the fireman was "running the engine" in his stead, while others stated that he was on board and shared the fate of the fireman.

The ferryboat, which was in charge of pilot Bunt, pursued her course after the pilot of the tug had returned to his boat, as it was supposed the danger had passed. The question of culpability is one for investigation, as each pilot charges the disaster on the other. Captain Bunt says the pilot of the tug paid no attention to the whistles. The ferryboat received little damage. —*N. Y. Herald to-day.*

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Cotton quiet; sales of 500 bales upland middling at 22½c. State and Western Flour is without decided change; Southern unchanged. Wheat scarcely so firm; No. 2, Spring, $1·10; No. 3, $1@1·03; winter red Western, $1·23@1·26. Corn less active and 1c. higher; new mixed Western, $1·05; old do. $1·06, in store. Oats quiet. Beef quiet. Pork dull and heavy; Mess, $26·25@26·40; prime, $19·25@20·50. Lard dull; steam in tierces, 14½@14¾c. Whisky quiet at 99½c.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, N...1s.102 | 100 sh Reading R... 48¾
$1900 do.....1s.102 | 200 do.....s10.48·69
$1500 Cata R 5s.... 60 | 100 do.....b60. 48¾
5 sh Girard Bk... 60½ | 100 do..... 48¾
100 sh Leh N St.b30 32½ | 100 do..s60wn. 48¾
260 do....b60. 32½ | 100 do.....s30.48·69
25 sh Leh V R...1s. 47¾ | 300 do.....1s. 48¾
3 sh Bk of N Am.227

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer.

SHIPPING.
THE STEAMSHIP YAZOO,
CATHARINE, MASTER,
WILL SAIL FOR
NEW ORLEANS,
Via Havana,
ON SATURDAY, April 2,
FROM PIER 41,
Foot of QUEEN Street,
At 8 o'clock A. M.
Through Bills of Lading given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS SANTIAGO, and to all points on the Mississippi River between New Orleans and St. Louis.
For rates, as low as by any other route, apply to
WM. L. JAMES,
3 30 3t No. 130 South THIRD Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see the Third Page.*]

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.—The management has pleasure in announcing that the Lauri Family do not pe form at this establishment. No barrel feats or bladder bursters in Butler's Pantomime of the, RED GNOME. No imported Bioplastic Artiste.
3 30 3t R. FOX, Proprietor.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Opposition to the Funding Bill.

The San Domingo Scheme Dead

The President's Proclamation

It will be Issued To-morrow.

Another Indian Massacre.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Texas Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Reconstruction Committee met this morning and agreed to report the Texas bill with the Senate amendment. Mr. Butler will report it to-day, and there is no doubt of its passage. It will be enrolled and taken to the President to-day for his signature.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

The President informed a gentleman this morning that he would issue his proclamation announcing the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, to-morrow.

Argument Against the Funding Bill.

Representatives of the national banks were before the Ways and Means Committee again to-day. J. Y. Scammon, of Chicago, made an argument against the seventh section of the Funding bill. He said it borders on repudiation, and the Government would destroy all confidence in itself by the passage of such a law. Capitalists could not tell but that at the end of ten years they would be compelled to exchange 4½ per cent. bonds for 3 per cent. bonds. A strong pressure is being brought to bear in favor of amending the bill so as to allow the banks the same privilege as private parties the in matters of exchanging bonds.

San Domingo.

The President admitted to a friend last evening that he did not think now that the San Domingo treaty could get two-thirds of the Senators in its favor. It will probably be laid aside for a few weeks, in the hope that it may gain friends.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—On motion of Mr. Hamlin the Senate insisted upon its non-concurrence in the House amendment to the bill amending the Usury laws in the District of Columbia.

Messrs. Hamlin, Thurman, and Harris were appointed to represent the Senate on the committee of conference.

Mr. Warner called up the bill to provide for a building for a post office and other public offices in Montgomery, Alabama. Passed.

Mr. Rice called up the bill to provide for building for a post office, etc., at Little Rock, Arkansas. Passed.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to amend the act to incorporate the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company. Referred to Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Stewart called up the concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint special committee on Indian affairs.

Mr. Thurman opposed the resolution upon general grounds, and particularly because he thought he saw in the proposition a disposition to make our Indian policy subservient to certain railroad companies which coveted the possession of the public domain. He thought he saw in it a great land trafficking scheme from beginning to end, which would result in the violation of existing Indian treaties.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) believed there were no questions deserving of more thorough scrutiny than those concerning Indian affairs, and preferred to have them reviewed by an independent committee of the Senate. He said it frequently happened that bills which had passed the House were shown to be so worthless upon investigation by a committee of the Senate, that any idea of their being passed would be preposterous.

Mr. Corbett spoke of the necessity of carrying out our treaty stipulations as a means of preventing Indians wars, and thought the agency of a joint committee might prove effective to that end.

Mr. Drake moved to amend by striking out the authority of the committee to examine witnesses and send for persons and papers, which he said would avoid an expenditure amounting to not less than $20,000.

The morning hour expiring, the subject was laid aside, and the case of General Ames came up in order.

Mr. Sumner moved to proceed to the consideration of executive business, and after a discussion with reference to the necessity of disposing of General Ames' case to-day, the motion was agreed to, and at 1·10 the doors were closed.

House.

Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Randall offered concurrent resolutions declaring that the Senate and House of Representatives have heard with deep regret of the sudden decease of Major-General George H. Thomas, who was endeared to the country by a series of unbroken patriotic services during a period of thirty years; that his distinguished career in the defense of the country against foreign and domestic enemies, his never faltering faith and zeal in the maintenance of the Union and the integrity of the Government, and his stern execution of every trust confided to him constituted a record in life made memorable in death, and authorizing the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to make such arrangements in connection with his obsequies as will attest the sympathy of Congress in this national bereavement.

Mr. Randall remarked that having in the early part of the war served as a non-commissioned officer under General Thomas, he had felt it his duty to offer the resolution. No words of his could add lustre to General Thomas' record of heroic deeds, which were inseparably interwoven in the history of the country.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced the resolutions as having been adopted unanimously.

Mr. Julian introduced a bill extending the land laws of the United States over the Territory of Alaska. Referred.

Mr. Paine, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported back the Senate bill removing political disabilities from Henry B. Hannisberger and Nicholas K. Trout, of Virginia, with an amendment inserting the additional name of W. Ware, of Clark county, Virginia.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was passed.

Mr. Butler, of Mass., from the Reconstruction Committee, reported back the Senate amendment to the bill admitting Texas to representation, with a recommendation that the amendment be concurred in. The amendment is to strike out the proviso that "nothing in the bill shall affect the conditions on which Texas was originally annexed to the Union."

Mr. Butler explained the amendment, showing that the construction put upon the proviso in the Senate was that, as one of the original conditions was that Texas might be divided into four States wherein slavery should exist, it would re-establish slavery there. He protested against that construction. If the bill contained a direct proviso establishing slavery in Texas, it would be simply void and of no effect. How could any man in his senses come to the conclusion that a proviso in a bill saying that nothing in it would affect that question, would establish slavery, which was prohibited by the Constitution?

He was not surprised, after such an opinion being given by the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the Senate, that the consideration of the Texas question had been taken away from that committee.

Mr. Wood, a member of the Reconstruction Committee, expressed his surprise at the facility with which the gentleman from Massachusetts changed his position. That gentleman had deemed the proviso of such importance that he had drawn it with his own hands, and presented it to the Reconstruction Committee, where it was agreed to without a dissenting voice. For himself, he adhered to the opinion which he then had, that the proviso was a matter of great importance, and ought to be retained in the bill.

Mr. Paine, another member of the Reconstruction Committee, repudiated the absurd construction put upon the proviso in the other end of the Capitol. He was willing, however, to have the proviso struck out, believing that the law would not be affected whether it was in or out.

Mr. Brooks (New York) remarked that there were three guarantees given to Texas in the original Annexation bill, and he asked Mr. Butler whether those three guarantees, except of course as to slavery, would stand in the new compact.

Mr. Butler gave it as his opinion that the striking out of the proviso would not alter or affect in any way the original guarantees.

Mr. Brooks said he was glad to hear that, and suggested the propriety of non-concurring in the Senate amendment, and having a committee of conference.

Mr. Butler did not concur in that suggestion, as the matter was really of too little importance, and as Texas was waiting for admission to representation the idea of reviving slavery under the proviso he regarded as too preposterous to find a lodgment in this side of the Capitol. The proviso had only been suggested by him as a matter of extreme caution lest it might be said that the bill affected in any way the rights of private citizens in Texas under these guarantees as to the public lands, the debt, etc.,

Mr. Winans inquired of Mr. Butler whether Texas, having by rebellion forfeited all her privileges, could now come in with the original conditions?

Mr. Butler regarded that as a judicial question, not a legislative one, and this bill did not affect it in one way or the other.

Mr. Lawrence, another member of the Reconstruction Committee, argued that the proviso was totally unnecessary, inasmuch as there was nothing in the bill which, in terms or by implication, proposed to take away any of the rights of Texas as guaranteed under the original resolution of annexation. The immediate admission of Texas was desirable in order that the proclamation announcing the adoption of the fifteenth constitutional amendment might be immediately issued.

The Senate amendment was concurred in—yeas, 122; nays, 50—a party vote.

The House then, at half-past 1, took up the business of the morning hour, the first question being on the passage of the bill granting the Marine Hospital at Natchez to the State of Mississippi for educational purposes—yeas, 70; nays, 73.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Death of a Clergyman.

PORTSMOUTH, March 30.—Rev. Tobias H. Miller, editor of the Portsmouth *Chronicle*, and a Universalist clergyman, is dead.

New England Methodist Conference.

SPRINGFIELD, March 30.—The New England Methodist Annual Conference yesterday found Elder L. R. Taylor guilty of maladministration of the centenary contributions of 1865, reported at $151,463.

A resolution was adopted recommending the removal of institutional restrictions from Bishop Roberts, of Liberia, so as to make him general superintendent to preside over the conference in turn with other bishops. A report looking to the union of the various Methodist bodies in the United States was adopted.

Professor L. F. Townsend was appointed to preach a sermon in "Ministerial Education," and Rev. A McKeon to preach the conference sermon at the next Annual Conference.

Ship News.

BOSTON, March 30.—Arrived, steamer City of Cork, from Liverpool.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Massacre by Indians in Western Texas.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—A special from Springfield, Mo., to the *Republican*, says advices have just been received dated Gainesville, Texas, March 5, of an extensive raid by the Comanche Indians, in which over forty families have been massacred in Western Texas.

It is also reported that several hundred horses were captured and several houses burned. It is believed the commandant at Fort Sill, if disposed, could have prevented part if not all the massacres. Over seventy of the horses are reported near there in possession of the Peni Quaker tribe.

FROM NEW YORK.

The New Charter Bill.

ALBANY, March 30.—A new charter bill for New York was introduced in the Assembly, read a third time, and passed almost unanimously.

Arrival of Specie.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The steamer Hammonia, arrived this morning from Havre, brought 4,500,000 francs in specie.

Arrived, steamer Java, from Liverpool.

Sales of Coal.

The sales of coal by the Delaware and Lackawana Railroad Company brought the following approximate prices:—Lump, $4·27½; steamboat, $4·30; grate, $4·52½; egg, $4·67½; stove, $5·50; chestnut, $4·40. 8000 tons sold, deliverable at Elizabethport. The prices show an increase on all descriptions except steamboat.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 30.—Mr. Connell offered a resolution recalling from the Governor an act defining charitable corporations to be those in which the corporators receive no profit. Agreed to.

House bill incorporating the Frankford and Holmesburg Railway Company was objected to by Mr. Beck and postponed.

House bill to lay a State road from Philadelphia to Bucks county passed.

House bill vacating a portion of Elwood lane passed.

House bill confirming the revised grade of Albion street passed.

House bill divorcing Ella Steaveley, a white woman, from Richard Steaveley, because he was a mulatto, was passed.

House.

A bill to open Fifteenth street through the Baltimore Railroad depot in the year 1871 was returned from the Governor, in accordance with the request of the two houses.

Mr. Thomas doubted whether the bill had been sent to the Governor in the shape in which it had passed the House. But it was found to be correct, although it had been amended so as to authorize the street to be opened in accordance with ordinances of Council.

Speaker Strang, in answer to an inquiry, said that the amendment had been properly inserted, although he had no doubt many members found themselves in ignorance of the fact. It had been passed over in the usual way, a way which put gentlemen who did not watch a bill in every stage at the mercy of other gentlemen who were sharper than themselves in legislative matters. The subject then dropped.

Mr. Ames introduced a bill taxing the stock of national and State banks and savings institutions at the rate of three-tenths of one per cent., and refunding to those institutions the excess of tax paid over that amount for 1870. Passed.

House bill making it unlawful to keep any steam engine or boiler within two hundred feet of any public school building after the first day of next year was defeated on motion of Mr. Adaire.

Senate bill making it unlawful for any other person than the owner to use or vend mineral water or porter bottles which are stamped, passed.

The House bill to pay over two million dollars for claims for damages sustained by the border counties during the war was considered.

Mr. Skinner urged the payment of the border claims on the score of both charity and justice to the sufferers. He recapitulated the three invasions of the Rebels, and explained that farming implements, crops, buildings, and live stock had been destroyed.

The greatest loss was at Chambersburg. The damages claimed were excessive. The citizens who asked for recompense had been loyal, and had contributed their share of men and money to sustain the Government. Indiana and Ohio had reimbursed their sufferers, and this State should follow the example. It had organized the Pennsylvania Reserves expressly for State defense, but they had been used for other purposes. If they had remained within our borders our losses would not have occurred.

FOURTH EDITION

Columbus II Heard From.

A Very Diplomatic Circular.

The Working Classes and the President

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

The International Yacht ce.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

How Taxes Should be Collected.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued the following circular letter to assessors throughout the country:—

OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, March 29, 1870.—SIR:—I desire to call your attention to the fact that frequent complaints are made by taxpayers that Internal Revenue officers are uncivil and offensive in the execution of their official duties. You will especially enjoin it upon your Assistant Assessors to guard against giving cause for such complaints.

The greatest civility and courtesy should be observed by officers while in the discharge of their duties. No rude or offensive language should be indulged in, and no harsh or improper conduct practiced. Any violation of these directions should be regarded as cause for removal. The suggestions are not intended in any manner to diminish the efforts of officers to enforce the laws. That work must be done efficiently and resolutely, without fear or favor, but it should be done kindly, decorously, and in such a manner as to give no just grounds for offense I am aware of the difficulties which the Internal Revenue officers have to encounter.

During the war the abundance of money and a spirit of patriotism prompted men to pay their taxes without complaint. Now money is more valuable, business less remunerative, and all fear for the stability and perpetuity of the Government has vanished. Persons now resist taxation who heretofore paid cheerfully, and the rulings of this Office made by former Commissioners, and which have hitherto been cheerfully obeyed, are now not unfrequently opposed with bitterness and denounced as the arbitrary and illegal decisions of the present Commissioner.

This is referred to in order to show the necessity of prudence, courtesy, and conciliation on the part of officers in the discharge of their official duties, and not in any manner to justify any neglect or omission to enforce fully and fairly the laws against all persons, without distinction and without favor.

Taxation in order to be just must be impartial and enforced upon all classes according to the exact measure of their liability. A great wrong would be done, therefore, if the law were enforced only against a portion of those who are embraced within its provisions, and nothing could justify executive officers in allowing any discrimination in this regard.

The President and the Working Men.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—General A. M. Winn, of California, representing the mechanics of that State, presented to the President to-day an emblematic picture representing the characteristics of mechanics and its establishment on the Pacific coast. General Winn recited the history of the Eight-hour law and the President's proclamation in reference thereto; and the President, in response, tendered his thanks for the compliment, and said he had done only what the law required.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Hoar, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported a bill to establish a system of national education. He said it was only intended for States that refuse to establish a system of public education. The object of the committee had been to bring that important subject prominently to the attention of the House, but in the present state of public business the committee was not willing to press its consideration at this time, and instructed him to ask the House to assign the second Tuesday of December next for its consideration.

Mr. McNeely said that himself and Mr. Rogers would present the views of the minority on the subject, which they regarded as a monstrous proposition.

Mr. Cox would like to have the opinion of the brother of the member who reported it, Attorney-General Hoar, as to the constitutionality of the measure.

Mr. Hoar was not aware that members were in the habit of consulting Attorney-Generals as to the constitutionality of pending measures. The bill was postponed till the second Tuesday in December next.

FROM EUROPE.

Isabella and Her Gingham Umbrellar.

PARIS, March 30.—The affairs of ex-Queen Isabella and her husband have been arranged by a compromise. Both parties have signed a document consenting to separation.

The English Naval Estimates.

LONDON, March 30.—The *Times* to-day, in an editorial comments on the naval policy of the first Lord of the Admiralty. The *Times* regrets his reluctance to reduce the naval estimates, and ascribes it to the chronic error that England is responsible for the police of the ocean.

The *Post* says the Government is preparing an expedition, which will include a steel battery, with one thousand men, to repress the revolt in the Red River country.

The steamer service between Liverpool and Prince Edward's Island is organizing here. The first steamer of the new line, the Lady Darling, will leave on the 5th of April.

Tennessee and Georgia Railroad bonds were introduced on the market here to-day.

The Ocean Yacht Race.

Mr. Ashbury, owner of the yacht Cambria, writes a communication to the *Times* to-day on the subject of the contemplated yacht race. He says of six courses offered to Mr. Bennett, assuming the Sappho to be within ten per cent. of the Cambria's size, New York measurement, Mr. Bennett accepts that calling for three heats head to windward and back in the channel without any allowances. He also selects the 1st of May, or thereabouts, as the time for the race.

Ship News.

LONDON, March 30.—Arrived, steamships Paraguay and America, from New York, and Frankfort, from New Orleans.

The Latest Quotations.

LONDON, March 30—4·30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅜@93⅝ for money and account. American securities steady. Five-twenties of 1862, 91; of 1865, old, 90¾, and of 1868, 89⅝; 10-40s, 87. Railways dull; Erie, 21⅝; Illinois Central, 115; Atlantic and Great Western, 28⅜.

LIVERPOOL, March 30—4·30 P. M.—Cotton quiet; Uplands, 10¾d.; Orleans, 11¼d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation. Red winter Wheat, 8s.

ANTWERP, March 30.—Petroleum closed declining at 53¾f.

BREMEN, March 30.—Petroleum closed quiet at 65f.

HAMBURG, March 30.—Petroleum closed heavy.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Treasury Bids.

NEW YORK, March 30.—At the Sub-Treasury to-day, proposals to sell bonds to the Government aggregated only $1,181,000 at 106 44-100 to 108 19-100. The small offerings created much surprise on the street, and clearly reflect the small amount of bonds on the market.

FROM THE WEST.

Accidental Death.

TOLEDO, March 30.—Reuben B. Russell, a well-known live stock dealer, accidentally shot and killed himself while hunting near Belleview Ohio, yesterday.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Fifteenth Amendment Promulgated

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Fifteenth Amendment Promulgated.

WASHINGTON, March 30—4·15 P. M.—The President has sent to the House of Representatives his proclamation promulgating the fifteenth amendment as a portion of the Constitution of the United States. It was received in the House with loud applause.

FROM THE DOMINION.

A Parliamentary Inquiry.

OTTAWA, March 30.—In the Parliament last evening Mr. McCully moved an address for a return showing whether, as alleged, the steamship City of Brussels came into the port of Halifax to land infected passengers to escape the quarantine regulations at New York, and spoke at length in favor of his proposition, saying that Halifax is the most important part of the Dominion, and that pestilence had been introduced there before.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

Mr. Arnell, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported a bill to allow the school trustees in the State of Arkansas to enter lands for school purposes under the Homestead law, allowing them to take out, fence, and improve forty acres for each school.

On motion of Mr. Julian the bill was sent to the Speaker's table.

Mr. Arnell, from the same committee, reported a bill providing that the office of education in the Department of the Interior be hereafter named the "Bureau of Education," and all unexpended funds in the Treasury of the United States to the account of the freedmen for the education and support of refugees and freedmen shall be transferred to the account of the Bureau of Education, having special reference to aiding in the establishment and usefulness of common schools for freedmen. It also transfers to the War Department the other duties of the Freedmen's Bureau, thus discontinuing that bureau altogether.

YOUR ATTENTION IS PARTICULARLY called to the following Circular from the Internal Revenue Department:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, February 10, 1870.

Section 157 of the Act of June 30, 1864, is as follows:—

"*And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue be, and he is hereby authorized to prescribe such method for the cancellation of stamps, as substitute for, or in addition to, the method now prescribed by law, as he may deem expedient and effectual. And he is further authorized, in his discretion, to make the application of such method imperative upon the manufacturers of proprietary articles, or articles included in Schedule C, and upon stamps of a nominal value exceeding twenty-five cents."

Owing to the extensive frauds being committed upon the revenues by the washing, restoration and re-use of such internal revenue adhesive stamps as have been used and cancelled by the machine known as the ribbon stamp, it is hereby ordered and prescribed that, on and after May 1, 1870, all adhesive stamps used upon the instruments, documents, writings and papers, mentioned and described in Schedule B of the internal revenue laws shall be cancelled by the person affixing the same either by writing upon each and every stamp, *in ink*, the initials of his name, and the date (year, month and day) upon which the same is attached or used, or by cutting and cancelling the same with the machine called "Wheeler's Patent Canceler," or such other machine or instrument as may hereafter be designated and prescribed by said Commissioner; and that no other method of canceling such stamps, employed on or after that date, shall be recognized as legal and sufficient, until otherwise prescribed and ordered.

C. DELANO, Commissioner.

EDWIN STEVENS,
No. 41 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania
FOR THE SALE OF
WHEELER'S PATENT CANCELERS.

PERSONAL.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Whereas, as we are informed, some person is representing himself in various cities as an Agent, direct from the house of
JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS,
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This is to state that such claim is FALSE; *the man is an* IMPOSTOR; *no travelling Agents are employed.*
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LOST.
LOST, CERTIFICATE No. 128, FOR ONE Share of Stock in the Point Breeze Park Association of Philadelphia, in the name of DANIEL GREENE.
As application will be made four weeks from the date hereof for a renewed certificate, notice is hereby given.
S. KILPATRICK, Secretary.
No. 144 S. FOURTH St.
March 22, 1870. 3 23 w5t

SOLDIERS INJURED.—SOLDIERS DISCHARGED on account of Rupture or any other injury received in the line of duty, can obtain $100 bounty and a pension, by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
No. 138 S. SEVENTH Street,
Full information given free of charge.